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MARRIAGES.

On the 5th October, at the British Consulate, Kobe, b J. Carey Hall, Esq., H.B.M.'s Consul, and afterwards at All Saints' Church by the Right Rev. Bishop Foss, MALCOLM, son of the Rev. T. HENRY, Rector of Sampford, South Devon, England, to REGINA GRACE, daughter of the late WILLIAM C. LAMB, of St. Thomas, West Indies.

On the 7th October, at the British Consulate, by J. Carey Hall, Esq., H.B.M.'s Consul, and afterwards at the Union Church, Kobe, by the Right Rev. Bishop Foss, PERCY HAMILTON MCKAY, to WINFRED, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. L. ATKINSON, D.D.

On the 9th October, at the British Consulate and afterwards at 253, Bluff, A. R. G. CLARK, Yokohama, to HERTIE, youngest daughter of the late Captain Swain, Dragoon Guards, Canterbury, England.

At Shanghai, on the 17th October, R. H. HAZELTON to ANITA WILLIAMS.

At the Cathedral, Shanghai, on the 21st October, 1899, by the Right Rev. C. P. Scott, D.D., Bishop of North China, and the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., PERCY ROMIL Y. second son of Sir John WALSHAM, Bart., K.C.M.G., to CHARLOTTE CUNINGHAM SCOTT, youngest daughter of W. WYKEHAM MYERS, M.B., of Takow, Formosa. No cards.

DEATHS.

At Ayr on the 10th October, JOHN R. ALLAN, late senior partner of the firm of Riley, Hargreaves & Co., Singapore, aged 53 years.

On the 16th October, at Chefoo, ARTHUR ANDERSON, aged 51 years.

On the 16th October, 1899, at No. 1, Footing Terrace, Pootung, Shanghai, CHRISTINA GUY STRANG, the beloved wife of James D. Strang, aged 30 years.

At No. 8, Soochow Road, Shanghai, on the 19th October, 1899, PAUL ALEXANDER WALDEMAR OTTOMEIER, aged 51 years.

ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The French mail of the 22nd September arrived, per M. M. steamer *Annam*, on the 23rd October (31 days); and the American mail of the 29th September arrived, per O. & O. steamer *Optic*, on the 27th October (28 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

Sir Alexander Swettenham, Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements, has been appointed Governor of Fiji.

Rear-Admiral Fitzgerald's time expires this month. His relief is Rear-Admiral J. A. T. Bruce, who is bringing Mrs. Bruce with him to China.—*N. C. Daily News*.

Twenty Chinese students from the various schools of Foochow, Hangchow, and Nanking left Shanghai on the 21st October to prosecute their military and other studies in Japan.

Japanese vernacular papers state it is rumoured that the Foreign Department has now under consideration the opening of Nagasaki as a free port, for the purpose of making it a commercial centre in the East.

Colonel Evatt, R.A.M.C., has received his promotion to the rank of Major-General, and has been appointed Principal Medical Officer in charge of Devonport. He will leave for England by next French mail steamer.

Mr. Henry Walker, Commissioner of Lands, has been appointed Commissioner, for the Government of British North Borneo in the absence of a Governor, vice E. P. Gueritz, Government Secretary, who has gone home on special leave.

It is reported in the Japan papers that Mr. Yano, who has been superseded by Baron Nihi as Japanese Minister to Peking, is to be appointed diplomatic adviser to the Chinese Government. If there be any truth in this report it looks like laying the foundation for a Chino-Japanese alliance.

Miller, the Yokohama triple murderer, who appealed to the Tokyo Appeal Court, has had the sentence of death passed upon him by the court below confirmed. With regard to the murder of the two Japanese women the Court found extenuating circumstances and would have commuted the sentence to penal servitude for life in so far as that part of the crime was concerned, but the murderer of Nelson Ward was held to have been premeditated.

At Kiaochau on the 12th October the Governor's residence narrowly escaped destruction by fire. A dinner had been given to Admiral Seymour. After the departure of the guests a loud crash was heard which proved to be the collapse of a kerosine lamp in the billiard room through the drawing of the hook in the ceiling. But for the prompt action of the servants and soldiery the building, which is entirely of wood, would in a few minutes have been in ashes.

The Ichang correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* writes under date of 7th October:—Mr. Walton, M.P., arrived here per steamer *Tayuan* and proceeds on to Chungking at an early date. With him will travel Captain Plant, who is here on a survey of the upper river as to the practicability of steamer navigation.

The *Nagasaki Press* of the 16th October says:—The U.S. transport *Indiana* arrived, here yesterday morning from Manila and will probably remain here for five or six days, as she has gone into dry dock to be cleaned. She has on board some 600 Tennessee Regiment Volunteers. These are the last of the volunteers from Manila. The regiment left America over 1,200 strong and now does not muster more than 600. The mortality has been exceedingly heavy. Disease and sickness have played terrible havoc among the men, very few having been lost in actual warfare.

H. I. M. the German Emperor has conferred on Mr. Joseph Welch, who, as Acting Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, received the *Illis* memorial on the 21st of November last from the hands of Dr. Staebel, the order of the Red Eagle. The order was presented to Mr. Welch on the 20th October at the German Consulate-General by H.R.H. Prince Henry of Prussia, and Mr. Welch had the honour subsequently of dining with His Royal Highness. The same order has also been conferred on Messrs. Arnhold, Korff, and Galles, while Mr. Seitz has been decorated with the order of the Crown.

An event which speaks for itself of the lawless state of the country bordering on and beyond the New Territory, on the mainland, took place quite recently. A gang of scoundrels kidnapped a lad of seven or eight years of age with a view to holding him for ransom. A message was sent to the father demanding of him a ransom somewhat beyond his means and consequently the father could not pay it. The friends, believing that he was able to raise the money if he wished, again sent to him threatening that if the money was not sent within a specified time the boy would be returned to him in pickle, and the money not being sent, actually put their threat into effect, the dead body of the lad being returned to the father in a jar of brine. The perpetrators of this horrible outrage are still at large and apparently the Chinese Authorities are making no effort to arrest them.

The *Singapore Free Press* publishes extracts from a private letter from Weihaiwei, from which we take the following:—The 1st Battalion of the Chinese Regiment progresses apace, numbering now some 350 men, and further rapid increase in only delayed by want of accommodation. By the end of 1900, however, the permanent barracks should be built, and the 1st Battalion a going concern. The men drill wonderfully, and promise very well at musketry, of which a certain amount has been done. There is no crime amongst them, and, given good leading, there is every reason to feel confident they will be as good as any troops they can be called upon to meet out here, not excepting Japanese or Russians. I say "can be called upon to meet," for it seems in the highest degree improbable they should ever meet either. If Russia chooses to come on, mark my words, no military or naval power we can exert out here can stop her now.

RUSSIAN ACTIVITY IN KOREA.

(Daily Press, 23rd October.)

Rumours are in circulation as to a renewal of Russian activity in Korea, and a London telegram to the *Kobe Chronicle*, reproduced in Saturday's issue, repeats a report to the effect that it is the intention of Russia to occupy Korgano as a link between Vladivostock and Port Arthur. Our contemporary has been unable to place Korgano on the map, but this, it says, is hardly surprising when it is remembered that many places in the peninsula have at least three names, or, rather, the characters are read differently by the Koreans, Chinese, and Japanese. Korgano may be some port near Broughton Bay or Port Lazareff, upon which Russia is supposed to have had an eye for many years. Or possibly it is another name for Masampho, where the Russians are having trouble with the Korean Government just now. Mr. J. N. JORDAN the British Consul-General for Korea, in his report for last year gives a short description of the newly opened ports of Song Chin, Kunsan, and Masampo, the latter evidently being the same place as Massampho. Masampo, Mr. JORDAN says, lies about forty miles west of Fusan, is a magnificent land locked harbour, and may to some extent displace Fusan as a trading centre unless the large Japanese vested interests at the latter place and the associations of three centuries prove too strong to be easily transplanted. Fusan has no water communication with the interior, while Masampo, situated at the mouth of the Nakdong River, has the advantage of inland navigation and has a harbour immensely superior to Fusan. Dr. MORRISON, the *Times* Peking correspondent, before his recent departure for home visited Korea, and in his account of the situation there says:—

"At Massampho, a newly-opened magnificent harbour, the Russian Minister, the Admiral, and the Military Attaché selected in May a valuable strategical site, ostensibly for coaling sheds, and a dock for a private Russian steamship company, but before the purchase was completed the Japanese, becoming suspicious that such high officials should have been required to select the site if, as alleged, it was for a private commercial undertaking only, intervened, and bought the foreshore, thus rendering the proposed purchase worthless. Similarly it is certain that any Russian attempt to obtain a footing of political advantage under whatever guise will be checked by the counter-action of the Japanese." Russia has recently protested to the Korean Government against the grant of the foreshore to the Japanese, and is said to have sent the *Vladimir Monomach* and the *Navarin* to the new port. It is presumably this action that has led to the reports of Russia's activity in the Peninsular Kingdom and of her intention to seize a port. At present, so far as can be gathered, Russia has simply asked for a settlement at the port, not for its complete cession nor even for a lease carrying with it the exercise of sovereign rights. The grant of a Russian settlement, however, would form an admirable basis on which to urge increased demands in the future; and Russia's whole action in Korea, as is well known, is viewed with undisguised suspicion by Japan. A conflict sooner or later between these two Powers is by many regarded as almost inevitable, and should such a conflict take place the *casus belli* will almost certainly be found in Korea. Whichever Power proved the victor, however, it is not to be presumed that it would be allowed to determine the future admini-

stration of the country entirely according to its own ideas or without due regard to the commercial rights of other nations.

MR. WHITEHEAD AND THE INSANITARY PROPERTIES BILL.

(Daily Press, 26th October.)

The letter addressed to the Acting Attorney-General by the Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD with reference to the Insanitary Properties Bill touches the weak point of the measure, namely, that as it at present stands it will be inoperative for preventing the re-erection of houses whose height is out of proportion to the width of the streets on which they stand. There will, if the Bill passes in its present form, be one standard for houses erected on land hereafter acquired from the Crown and another standard for houses on land already in private ownership. Mr. WHITEHEAD proposes that there should be one uniform standard, namely, that which it is at present proposed to apply only to houses erected on land acquired from the Crown after the passing of the Bill. If the hon. gentleman's suggestion is acted upon it will follow that when existing houses have for any reason to be rebuilt—after a fire, for instance, or on account of old age—in many cases a certain proportion of the height will have to be sacrificed, which may result in four-storeyed houses being reduced to three storeys and three-storeyed houses to two storeys. On sanitary grounds it is desirable that this should be done. In the early days of the colony Chinese houses were seldom built of a greater height than two storeys and when the streets were laid out their width was no doubt proportioned to the height of the buildings it was supposed would front on them. But the demand for house accommodation and the increased value of land have led to a steady increase in the height of buildings, until surface crowding has reached dangerous figures. Mr. WHITEHEAD in his letter quotes statistics showing that surface crowding is uniformly attended by a high death rate, and it is with the object of reducing this surface crowding that he would limit the height of houses hereafter built on land already privately owned to the same standard as it is proposed to apply to houses built on land hereafter acquired from the Crown. The hon. gentleman says:—

"The question of compensation for loss of rental resulting from the proposed amendment is one which should be dealt with on equitable grounds and possibly on similar lines to those now followed under like circumstances in Bombay." On this question of compensation there will probably be some heated controversy, but without compensation it is to be feared the proposed improvement will never be carried into effect.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

(Daily Press, 23th October.)

Glencoe, where the Boers have sustained their first serious defeat, is situated in the triangular piece of territory in North Natal which lies wedge-like between the Orange Free State and Transvaal territory and which was stated in a recent Reuter's telegram to be one of the points chiefly threatened. Ladysmith is a station on the railway near the base of this triangle. Proceeding northward we come to Glencoe, a junction whence a short branch line runs to Dundee. Proceeding still northward on the main line we come to Newcastle, then Charlestown, and then Laing's Nek, where the railway enters the

Transvaal territory. A little further on in the Transvaal is Volkarust, where the chief Boer concentration was said to be, the strength of their forces there being placed at twenty thousand. The *Daily Telegraph* correspondent at Newcastle wired on the 4th October that the Boers had commenced an advance with a general movement of artillery, that the British were preparing to abandon Natal from the frontier to Glencoe, and that General Symonds was prepared to evacuate Newcastle in twenty-four hours. A later telegram stated that the reported advance of the Boers was not confirmed, and another message, on the 8th, said it was reported that the Boers on the Natal frontier were retiring, leaving only patrols. A message of the 12th stated that a considerable force of Boers had entered Natal via Laings Nek. On the 15th we were informed that General White had made an advance with twelve guns from Ladysmith, with the intention of attacking the Boers, who were advancing with eleven guns, but failing to draw on the Boers the force returned to Ladysmith without fighting. Telegrams of the 16th October stated that the Boers under Commandant Viljoen had advanced south of Newcastle and that the non-combatants had evacuated Dundee. A telegram of the 19th stated that the Boers were making a general advance, apparently endeavouring to envelop Ladysmith. Next we have the telegram published to-day informing us that four thousand Boers attacked the camp at Glencoe at daylight on Thursday, shelling the position from surrounding heights, and that after hard fighting the British troops captured an almost inaccessible position and five guns. Placing these telegrams together we gather that the two forces have for some time been feeling for each other and that at last the Boers have delivered an attack on what they considered a vulnerable position, expecting no doubt a repetition of Majuba Hill. That they have had their own position turned and have lost five of their guns will disabuse their mind of the idea that the British troops can be regarded with contempt, an idea that has possessed the people of the Transvaal since the last campaign. We may expect to hear shortly that the British have followed up their success and are advancing into the Transvaal, when the resistance will, we believe, speedily collapse. It is with regret we note that General Symonds has been severely wounded and that the British losses were heavy. It has been generally anticipated, however, that the fighting would be severe, and it is to be feared that many more valuable lives will be lost before the Boers treat for peace. The war, we believe, will be a short one, but a severe one as long as it lasts.

(Daily Press, 25th October.)

The fact that the transports carrying troops to South Africa are now to be convoyed by cruisers and that a fleet is to assemble at Delagoa Bay may have raised conjectures as to whether any foreign intervention in the Transvaal affair is anticipated. To our mind it appears simply as an application of the sound principle *vis pacem para bellum*. The convoying of the troops by cruisers is a matter of ordinary military prudence, for while hostilities are in progress there is always the possibility, however remote the probability, that the Transvaal might find an ally possessed of sea power and in a position to cut off unprotected transports. The assembling of a fleet at Delagoa Bay is probably dictated by a double purpose,

first, as an indication to any possibly unfriendly Power that assistance cannot be sent to the rebel State from that point, and also to arrange for the taking over of Delagoa Bay itself should the report prove correct that Portugal has consented to lease it. In any case, however, there appears not the remotest likelihood of any foreign intervention between Great Britain and the Boers. An understanding on South African questions exists with Germany, and no other Power could claim that its interests are in any way touched. France and Russia would no doubt be pleased to see a blow struck at British interests, but neither singly nor conjointly are they likely to try to strike the blow themselves at the present juncture. Russia's great desire at the moment is to remain at peace, and should she take advantage of the Transvaal crisis to further her own ends it would rather be in the direction of trying to push her designs in the Far East a little more vigorously than by any direct interference with British movements. France on her part is not likely to tempt Providence by trying a fall with Great Britain, though in the present unhappy temper of our neighbours across the Channel there is no saying with certainty what they might not do. Should France be ill-advised enough to interfere it would afford an opportunity of settling all outstanding questions with that country. But, as noted in the last issue of the *Navy League Journal*, French naval critics have been taking a great deal of interest in the summer manœuvres of the British fleet. "They note with some degree of envy and surprise that, without withdrawing any of her ships from other stations, Britain has been able to send out to the Channel a fleet at once more numerous and more powerful than the navy of any other sea Power; and besides all that, the manœuvres are on a plan which the French naval critics think they can plainly see proceeds on the assumption that there is war between France and Britain. They may be wrong in that assumption, but the fact remains all the same that this summer the French naval authorities have not considered it expedient to have any naval manœuvres at all, and the record of the ships that upon trial have failed to come up to contract speed can be anything but pleasant reading to the French naval chiefs. It is perhaps not a matter for much regret that the French critics view with some surprise the ease with which a fleet of 118 vessels, 18 of which are battleships and 40 armed cruisers, were mobilised in twenty-four hours." A fleet able to make such a showing affords a very good guarantee against France or any other Power attempting to interfere between Great Britain and her subject States.

[Daily Press, 26th October.]

The large proportion of British officers killed and wounded in the recent actions with the Boers shows that the enemy have not lost their skill as marksmen. It had been reported, and by people who ought to know, that the Boers were no longer the excellent shots they were twenty years ago, but when we find that the proportion of officers hit is one to every six men, as happened at Glencoe and Elandslaagte, we are compelled to the conclusion that the report is unwarranted. The shooting of the British army has of late years shown a great improvement and we can only hope that the standard to which it has attained is high enough to place our men on an equality with the enemy in this respect. In the actions recently fought ar-

tillery was no doubt extensively used, but the picking off of officers can only be due to efficient practice with the rifle.

The telegrams we publish to-day are not altogether reassuring as to the position in North Natal. The earlier telegram, contradicted by the later, states that the British made a brilliant sortie from Glencoe. The use of the word "sortie" implies that the British are in a state of siege there. This impression is not removed by the second telegram, which states that large columns of the enemy are advancing on Dundee and the British are falling back on Glencoe, also that the enemy are in a large numerical superiority. It would seem therefore that a small British force has been caught by a larger force of the enemy in an unfavourable position and is in some danger of being surrounded and altogether cut off.

At this distance and with the meagre intelligence available it is not easy to form any very clear opinion of the probable plan of campaign, but it seems not unlikely that it will be found necessary to conquer the Orange Free State before direct operations against the Transvaal can be effectively undertaken. Had the Orange Free State remained loyal large British forces could at once have been sent to meet the Transvaal forces both on the Natal border and the Rhodesian border. But the Orange Free State has thrown in its lot with the enemy, and the Orange Free State commands the left flank of a British army marching from the Natal base towards the Transvaal and the right flank of an army marching from Cape Colony. To render the communications secure, therefore, it will be necessary to occupy and disarm the Orange Free State, and until this is accomplished the British, we should imagine, will remain on the defensive in North Natal and on the Rhodesian border. When the Orange Free State is occupied the British will have three separate railway routes by which to send troops into the Transvaal, namely, the Natal Railway on the east, the Rhodesian Railway on the left, and the Free State Railway in the centre. The Glencoe and Elandslaagte engagements, severe as they have been, will, we imagine, only be counted as affairs of outposts or feints when the complete history of the campaign comes to be written. The real British attack will be delivered from another quarter. When the first news of the Glencoe affair was received we entertained some hope that it might cause the enemy to waver and afford an opportunity to the British to pursue their advantage, but it would seem that the Boers have concentrated a large proportion of their forces in that neighbourhood, with the intention of making it the principal seat of the campaign. They will probably find that in so doing they have committed a tactical mistake and wasted their strength.

KANG YU-WEI.

REFUSED PERMISSION TO LAND
IN JAPAN.

COMING TO HONGKONG.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "DAILY PRESS."]
Kobe, 26th October.

Kang Yu-wei arrived from Vancouver by the C. P. R. steamer *Empress of India*.

The Japanese Authorities refused him permission to land.

He proceeds to Hongkong.

The Oriental Electrical Co., Shanghai, are about to obtain the franchise for the lighting of the British Settlement, Hankow.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

On Thursday afternoon a meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber at the Government Offices, there being present:—

His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR (Sir Henry Blake, G.C.M.G.).

His EXCELLENCY Major-General GASCOIGNE C.M.G. (Commanding the Troops).

Hon. J. H. STEWART LOCKHART, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary

Hon. H. E. POLLOCK (Acting Attorney-General).

Hon. R. MURRAY RUMSEY (Harbour Master).

Hon. F. H. MAY, C.M.G. (Captain Superintendent of Police).

Hon. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. R. D. ORMSBY (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Dr. HO KAI.

Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD.

Hon. E. R. BELLIOS, C.M.G.

Hon. WEI A YUK.

Hon. J. J. KESWICK.

Mr. R. F. JOHNSTON (Acting Clerk of Councils).

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 6) and moved its adoption.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was carried.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS laid on the table the report of the Public Works Committee (No. 3).

FINANCIAL MINUTE.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table Financial Minute No. 19, and moved that it be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded and the motion was carried.

QUESTIONS.

The Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD—I rise to ask the questions of which I have previously given notice.

The questions were as follow:—

(1).—Will the Honourable the Colonial Secretary lay on the table a statement of the revised Estimate of Revenue to be received from the New Territory for the year 1899, if any, and 1900 separately, and give the principal sources from which same is to be derived and how collected?

(2).—Will the Honourable the Colonial Treasurer lay upon the table a statement shewing the total cost of personal emoluments, pensions, and exchange compensation for the years 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898 separately, similar to that laid before the Council dated 3rd December, 1895.

(3).—Will the Honourable the Colonial Treasurer lay upon the table a statement shewing the total Military Expenditure and Contribution for Barrack Services and Defence Works separately for the last ten years, ending 31st December, 1898.

(4).—Will the Honourable the Colonial Treasurer lay upon the table a statement shewing the total revenue and expenditure of the Post Office Department separately for the last ten years, ending 31st December, 1898.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—In reply to the first question of the honourable member I beg to answer as follows:—

It is not possible to give accurate figures at present regarding the revenue which will be collected this year from the New Territory. As soon as the Government is in possession of the actual figures they will be published. As to the year 1900, the amount of revenue which it is estimated will be derived from the New Territory is given in the Estimates as \$100,000. The revenue in the New Territory will be collected at one or two centres by the staff of the Colonial Treasurer.

The COLONIAL TREASURER—In reply to the second, third, and fourth questions, I have by your Excellency's direction laid the statements asked for on the table, but I may say that there has been a mistake in the statement of the expenditure of the Post Office for the year 1899 and 1890.

THE LAW RELATING TO SOLICITORS.

On the motion of the ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL, seconded by the COLONIAL SECRETARY, the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Law relating to Solicitors, was read a first time.

THE ESTIMATES.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—I have the honour to move the second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding two million six hundred and eighty-one thousand six hundred and fifty-one dollars to the Public Service of the Year 1900.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was carried.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—In accordance with the usual practice I beg to move that this Bill be now referred to the Finance Committee. Carried.

THE INSANITARY PROPERTIES BILL.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I beg to move the second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to make further provision for the sanitation of the Colony and to repeal certain enactments of the closed houses and insanitary dwellings Ordinance, 1894. Honourable members have had before them for some time past the statement of objects and reasons which are attached to this Bill, and I do not think it is necessary, therefore, for me to go through the line of argument set forth in the objects and reasons attached to the Bill. I would, however, beg leave to call the special attention of the Council to clause 4 of the Bill, which I think introduces some very important amendments indeed in the requirements with regard to cubicles. Clause 4 of the Bill stands in the place of sub-section b, section 8, of Ordinance 15 of 1894, which is repealed by this Bill. Sub-section b of Section 8 of Ordinance 15 of 1894, provided that where "any domestic building is divided into separate compartments by partitions, it shall not be lawful to put up, continue, or maintain partition walls of a greater height than 8 feet, or to leave a space between the top of the partitions and the ceiling or underside of the joists of less than 4 feet, or to allow such space to be closed except in such manner and with such material as may be prescribed by the Sanitary Board, and unless the whole of such compartments are provided with light and ventilation to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Board. For the purposes of this section every sub-division of a domestic building, unless it has one window at least, as hereinbefore specified, opening directly into the external air, shall be considered a compartment." I think if honourable members will compare that sub-section with clause 4 of this Bill they will see the very great advance in sanitary requirements which is introduced by that clause. In the first place, honourable members will notice that by the existing law it was competent for anybody to put up a cubicle on any floor. With regard to the amendment proposed by this Bill, sub-section a of clause 4, says:—"In domestic buildings fronting streets of a width of less than 15 feet, no cubicles or partitions shall be erected, or if already existing shall be allowed to remain, except on the top floor." Sub-section b of the same clause of the Bill says:—"In domestic buildings fronting streets of a width of 15 feet or over, no cubicles or partitions other than 'ping fung' (i.e., shop divisions) shall be erected, or if already existing shall be allowed to remain, on the ground floor, and in the case of every such 'ping fung' there must be a space between the top thereof and the ceiling or under side of the joists of the room of not less than four feet, which may be closed in only by wire netting, lattice work, or carved woodwork, arranged in such a way as to leave at least two-thirds open and as far as practicable evenly distributed." Sub-section c of the same clause of the Bill contains the very necessary requirement that:—"No cubicles or partitions shall be erected, or if already existing shall be allowed to remain, in any kitchen." Sub-section d of the same Bill provides that in certain cases when there are two cubicles the partition shall not exceed seven feet in height and when there are more than two the partition shall not exceed six feet in height, whereas the Ordinance 15 of 1894 allowed a partition of eight feet in every case no matter what the number of cubicles was.

Sub-sections e, f, g, and h also contain useful provisions with regard to cubicles the object of which is fully explained in the objects and reasons attached to the Bill and I do not think I need go into them now. Clause 5 of the Bill contains certain provisions with regard to mezzanine floors and cocklofts, and I think the principal difference between clause 5 of this Bill and the existing law, which is contained in section 7 of Ordinance 15 of 1894 is that the latter provides for such mezzanine floors and cocklofts not being erected without the authority in writing of the Sanitary Board, whereas clause 5 of this Bill provides for the Sanitary Board making certain regulations with regard to mezzanine floors and cocklofts. Clause 6 of the Bill provides that in case of land acquired from the Crown after the passing of this Ordinance no building shall exceed in height one and a half times the width of the street upon which such building fronts. That is a requirement more stringent than the provision of section 12 of Ordinance 15 of 1894. Clause 7 of this Bill provides for open spaces in the rear of domestic buildings and clause 8 provides for open spaces with regard to domestic buildings erected after the passing of this Ordinance. Clause 7 provides that there must be at the rear of domestic buildings a back yard of at least 50 feet in area. That is a more stringent regulation than is contained in the present law. The Insanitary Properties Commission recommended that there should be a space at the rear of 40 square feet. This Bill goes further than that. Clause 8 provides that every domestic building hereafter erected in this Colony (except in cases provided for by section 66 of the Public Health Ordinance, 1887, or coming within the terms of Articles of Agreement under the Praya Reclamation Ordinance, 1889) shall be provided with an open space in the rear in accordance with the following scale:—Houses not exceeding 40 feet in depth for each foot of width 8 feet square; houses exceeding 40 feet but not exceeding 50 feet in depth, for each foot of width 10 square feet; houses exceeding 50 feet but not exceeding 60 feet in depth, for each foot of width 12 square feet; houses exceeding 60 feet in depth, for each foot of width 14 square feet. In no case may any obstructions whatever be placed or erected in these open spaces, with the exception of a bridge or covered way on each storey not exceeding three feet six inches in width when such bridges are necessary as a means of access to any part of the domestic building. That same clause also contains a provision that if a lane is made opening upon a public street the requirements as to width shall not be so great as in the case of an open space at the rear where no lane exists. Clause 9 of the Bill provides for the maintenance and lighting of private back streets, and clause 10 provides for the surfacing, channelling, and draining of private streets and lanes. Clause 11 provides for the time within which alterations, etc., required by this Bill must be made, six months from the date of the coming into force of the Ordinance being allowed, and in the case of any alterations as regards cubicles three months. Anyone who delays the carrying out of the alterations renders himself liable to a fine. Sub-section e gives power to close premises where the alterations have not been properly carried out; clause 12 of the Bill gives power to the Magistrate to order the removal of illegal structures; clause 13 deals with what shall be considered offences under this Ordinance; clause 14 provides penalties for the commission of any of those offences; and clause 15 deals with the schedule. I shall have some amendments to propose in committee on this Bill in certain points which have occurred to me since this Bill was read a first time. With these observations I beg to move the second reading of the Bill.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS—Sir, In rising to second the motion of the Hon. the Acting Attorney-General I think I may safely say that few measures have come before this Council which have received more careful thought and consideration than this before us. As in many similar cases the Bill as it now stands is somewhat of a compromise. Some of those connected with its drafting in its present form, have wished to go much farther in the provisions for admitting light and air to the crowded houses in the City, in providing for

larger open spaces and consequent less overcrowding; others have been inclined to make less change in the existing order of things, which proves the aphorism that there is no relation between hygiene and money getting. Lawyers, doctors, engineers, officers of government, from their position constantly in touch with the Chinese population, and others with more or less personal interest in the matter on one side or the other, have put their heads together and the Bill as it now stands is the result of their mutual deliberations. The origin and cause of the terrible pestilence with which I fear the name of Hongkong will be for ever connected is still a mystery. Many theories are put forward and upheld for a time only to be dissipated by statistics. One of the most eminent of modern writers on sanitary subjects states: "All sanitarians are agreed that mortality and density of population are directly proportional" and in proof of this he proceeds to give very conclusive figures from the statistics of the Registrar General of England, showing that the death rate increases in direct proportion to the number of persons to a square mile. The corrected death rate for "Urban England is 22.32 per 1,000 as against 16.95 for Rural England." In summing up the elaborate proof of the evils of overcrowding, he says finally: "Overcrowding is the greatest of all sanitary evils and far and away the greatest of all moral evils. Overcrowding is facilitated by modern methods of sanitation. Unless the crowding of houses be prevented, great schemes of sewerage and water supply will eventually make the health of a district worse instead of better. Open spaces and public gardens do not compensate for the lack of light and air in the dwelling or of sunlight around it." I have little doubt in my own mind that the ultimate predisposing cause of plague will be found to be overcrowding, and that the unenviable notoriety of our city is due to the fact that we have the densest population of any city in the world, amounting in one district to nearly 1,000 persons per acre. The air of the more densely crowded slums of our city is foul and fetid from absence of sun and circulation; men breathe the exhalations from densely packed humanity, and what that air becomes on still, warm nights, when the streets are empty, the Praya deserted, and the whole population within the walls of the houses with doors and windows shut and secured, can be better imagined than described. Speaking of the necessity of pure air for the health of all living beings, Dr. Vivian Poore, a very eminent sanitary authority, says:—"We have been long accustomed to hear that our chief sanitary necessity in this world is pure water. This would be quite true if we were fish. But it is obvious that the purity of the air we breathe is of far greater importance than the purity of the water we drink, seeing that we must take a draught of air about twenty times a minute, while many of us do not take a draught of raw water from week's end to week's end." Now, Sir, this Bill before us is undoubtedly calculated to do much to improve the present state of affairs, shafts through which some light and air can reach the back of the houses which have no lanes in the rear will be opened, while the removal of cubicles and cocklofts will permit of a freer circulation of air. It is expected that many landlords will see the great advantage of combining to open lanes between their properties. The concreting, draining, and lighting of private streets and lanes, will commend itself to all. It is much to be regretted that the first part of clause 6 was not the law in force 50 years ago. It is an extremely difficult problem now as to how overcrowding is to be abated. The lofty houses of three and four floors already built, cannot be kept empty by law, and, whatever sanitary laws may be passed, will still house a dangerously dense population per acre. The city has slowly grown to its present state and can go through no sudden metamorphosis. Without enormous expenditure on resumption of lands we can but move slowly in undoing the harm that has been done, and can only hope that the provisions of this Bill when carried into effect, will cause some abatement in the plague epidemics. I beg to second the motion of the Hon. the Attorney-General.

The Bill was read a second time and the Council went into committee to consider it clause by clause.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he had some amendments to propose to clause 1 of the Bill. It seemed to him that it was not desirable to except the Hill District. It was thought at one time that it was not necessary to include the Hill District within the scope of the Bill but it had since come to his knowledge that there were shelters for Chinese coolies at the Peak, and therefore he did not think it would be advisable to except the Peak. With regard to the New Territories, which were also exempted, he might inform the Council that it was in contemplation to introduce a Bill applying to certain portions of the New Territories—that was to say, to the district between Laichikok and Lyseemun, to the south of what was commonly known as the Kowloon range of hills—the provisions of a portion of the Ordinances of the colony. Therefore with regard to the New Territories he had also got an amendment to move. The Acting Attorney-General signified his amendments, one of which was to include the Peak within the scope of the Bill and the other to alter the wording as to the New Territory.

The point as to the exclusion or otherwise of the Peak from the operation of the Bill was discussed, and on the matter being put to the vote the proposed alteration was lost. Six voted for and six against, H.E. the Governor, giving His casting vote against. Those who voted for the amendment were the Hon. Wei A Yuk, the Hon. T. H. Whitehead, the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, the Captain Superintendent of Police, the Acting Attorney-General, and H. E. Major-General Gascoigne. Those who voted against were H.E. the Governor, the Hon. J. J. Keswick, the Hon. E. R. Belilios, the Harbour Master, the Director of Public Works, the Colonial Secretary and the Colonial Treasurer.

The Bill also proposed to except the New Territories, but it was made to read that it should not apply to the Hill District or "to any portion of the New Territories except to such portion thereof as it shall be expressly extended to by Ordinance."

The Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD said that certain proposed amendments to the Bill had been sent to him, and as he had not gone into them thoroughly he suggested that the Bill be referred to a select committee consisting of the Attorney-General, the Captain Superintendent of Police, the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, and the Hon. J. J. Keswick.

His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR discountenanced this, saying that the Bill was a very important one, and he thought it would be better to thrash it out in public. He, however, said that he was in the hands of the Council, and the honourable gentleman could propose the referring of the Bill to a committee if he wished to do so.

There seemed to be no particular desire on the part of the Council to adopt the Hon. T. H. Whitehead's suggestion, and the Bill was accordingly proceeded with.

Two or three small alterations were, on the suggestion of the Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD, made to clause 2, the last sub-section of which defines "owner."

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL said the definition of owner which appeared in the Bill was taken from the Public Health Ordinance of 1897, but he might mention that there was an appeal now pending from the Magistrate to the Supreme Court upon this very definition in the Public Health Ordinance. He thought the decision of the Magistrate on the point was correct, but it was desirable they should not have in the Bill any definition about which there might be any dispute hereafter, and he accordingly proposed to move certain alterations.

These alterations were agreed to

On Clause 3, which deals with cubicles, being reached,

H. E. the GOVERNOR said that this Bill had been brought forward on account of the plague epidemic. He had been making close enquiries into this question and has accumulated a certain amount of facts which had been sent to all the gentlemen of that Council and to a great many people outside in the hope that he might receive some light on the subject in the public press or elsewhere—that someone would take notice of these facts and form some opinion upon them. He was sorry he had not seen anything. He had gone into it very keenly himself. He found when they

came to the question of the sanitary state of the town there were very strong feelings held. In certain quarters it was said that the height of the buildings was at the bottom of the mischief. The question of overcrowding was a very important one, and in considering the question of overcrowding they must not forget the question of cubicles. Of the cases that could be traced 60 per cent. occurred in cubicles,—and he thought that this fact should lead them to consider whether it might not be well to direct their attention very seriously to the question of cubicles. He thought they were all agreed upon the question of overcrowding. It was very important that if they could keep this down in any way they should do so, and it seemed to him that the simplest way of decreasing overcrowding would be by increasing the size of the cubicles.

A desultory conversation on this point followed, the upshot of which was that the suggestion of His Excellency that the Bill should not be taken further in committee that day, but that the members should have time to go thoroughly into the cubicle question was adopted.

The Council then resumed.

THE RATING BILL.

The Council went into committee on the Rating Bill, and two or three small alterations were made.

The Council adjourned until Tuesday next.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held after the Council meeting, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

WATER ACCOUNT.

A recommendation of His Excellency the Governor to vote a sum of \$2,000 in aid of the "Water Account" (Meters, etc.) was agreed to.

THE ESTIMATES.

The Appropriation Bill was considered, the various items of estimated expenditure being taken one by one.

Answering the Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD, who had mentioned the Police Department,

The CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE said that provision was made in the estimates for 1900 for 41 additional European police including four inspectors and 17 sergeants and lance-sergeants; 140 Indian police, 58 Chinese land police, 38 water police, and 12 interpreters. There had already been opened stations at the following places:—Kowloon City with a subsidiary station at Kowloon and Shatin Gap; Shatin; Taiipo; Starling Inlet; Kat O; Fu Ti-an; Un Loong; Ping-shan; Taiho, with subsidiary station at Tung Ching; Cheung Chau; and Yeung Shu Wan, the last-named being a subsidiary station to Aberdeen. It was intended next year to open stations at Saikung and Tsun Wan, making 15 stations next year.

On the item as to the Medical Department being reached.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL observed that he thought it very necessary that there should be an Assistant Medical Officer of Health in the colony.

The CHAIRMAN said the fact of provision for an Assistant Medical Officer not having been made in this year's estimates did not imply that that officer was not to be appointed. The estimates were prepared before the recommendation was received from the Sanitary Board so that it was too late to insert it in this year's estimates. The question was still under consideration, and in any case it would have to be submitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for his approval if it was decided to recommend the appointment.

On the item under the head "Public Works Extraordinary" being reached.

The Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD suggested that they should be postponed for a fortnight, as the unofficial members of the Council would like to consider them further.

The CHAIRMAN agreed to this and the meeting terminated.

From Manila we learn that the manager of the newspaper *La Patria* has been arrested by the American Authorities for publishing seditious matter and the printing office has been placed under guard.

SUPREME COURT.

20th October.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR W. MEIGH GOODMAN
(ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

THE CHARGE OF BRIBERY AGAINST A CHINESE DETECTIVE.

Su Yeung was charged with (1) attempting to obtain a bribe; and (2) demanding money with menaces. He pleaded not guilty.

The Hon. H. E. Pollock (Acting Attorney General), instructed by Mr. Bowley (Acting Crown Solicitor), appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Sharp (instructed by Messrs. Deacon and Hastings) for prisoner.

The jurors were Messrs. W. Altmann, E. H. Ray, V. Da Cruz de Rozario, E. V. M. R. de Souza, C. G. G. Stockhausen, G. A. G. Friesland, and P. H. Murray.

Mr. Pollock said prisoner in this case was charged on two different counts. In the first count he was charged with attempting to obtain a bribe from one Cheung Kwai with a view to inducing him to do an act contrary to his duty as a public servant, he being employed as a detective police constable in the public service of the colony. In the second count he was charged with feloniously with menaces demanding of Cheung Kwai the sum of \$200 with intent to steal the same. It would appear that on the morning of the 21st September, about 11 o'clock or half-past, prisoner and two other men went on board a junk which was lying anchored at Yaumati, and found there certain arms and ammunition. Prisoner spoke to the man who was found in charge a foki employed on the boat, and said something about the arms being on board and about his giving him \$200. The foki said he was not the master of the boat. At about one o'clock Cheung Kwai, the master of the junk, came on board, and prisoner had a conversation with him the purport of which was that because of these arms and ammunition being found on board prisoner would have to take the master of the junk, Cheung Kwai, to the Police Station unless he received from him the sum of \$200. It was prisoner's duty to make a report to Inspector Kemp on the matter, but he did not do so, and that was a breach of duty on his part.

The witnesses for the prosecution gave evidence.

The jury after having been addressed by the prosecution and the defence retired to consider their finding. After an absence of about half-an-hour they returned with a verdict of not guilty by five to two.

23rd October.

THE HUNG HOM MURDER.

Pung Pun, carpenter, Market Street, Hung-hom, and Li Ki, cook, Bulkeley Street, Hung-hom, were charged with the wilful murder of Pun Fuk, sawyer, at Hunghom, on the 22nd August. They pleaded not guilty.

The jurors were Messrs. W. T. Marlow, H. Haynes, T. P. Cochrane, H. E. Mackenzie, E. H. Ray, M. von Obrowsky, and G. A. Friesland.

The Hon. H. E. Pollock (Acting Attorney-General), instructed by Mr. Bowley (Acting Crown Solicitor), appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Slade (instructed by Messrs. Deacon and Hastings) for the defence.

Mr. Pollock said first prisoner was employed as a carpenter in the Dock Company's premises at Hunghom, second prisoner being a cook employed at Hunghom. At about noon on the 22nd August last in the ordinary course of affairs there was a whistle blown in the Dock Company's premises, and a lot of men came out into the street for the purpose of having their mid-day meal. It would appear from the evidence of a carpenter employed in a private boat-building yard at Kowloon that on the invitation of deceased he went out to drink tea with him, and when walking along Bulkeley Street in Hunghom they met first prisoner. Deceased went up to him and asked him to give him some money. It did not seem quite clear from this witness's evidence what the money was for. He did not know why deceased asked first prisoner to give him money. Then first prisoner apparently

said he would not give any money to deceased. Deceased then asked him, "Why don't you pay up?" and apparently gave him a push—not a violent one. It would appear that first prisoner then struck out with his hand at deceased somewhat violently. On deceased turning back along Bulkeley Street first prisoner went after him, and stabbed him in the left buttock with a chisel. It appeared to be a sharp chisel, and the sort of weapon which according to Dr. Bell was quite capable of inflicting the wound discovered on deceased. Just before first prisoner inflicted this blow second prisoner appeared on the scene with a carpenter's hammer and gave deceased a blow with it on the back. The Doctor would tell the jury that it was quite possible a man with a coat on might have been struck with the carpenter's hammer on the back and yet there might be no mark left. The result of the blow with the chisel was that deceased after going one or two paces fell down in Temple Street, a side street off Bulkeley Street. Then according to the witnesses, prisoners ran away in a westerly direction, and one of the people who witnessed this assault would be called who would tell the jury that he followed close on these two men and saw them enter No. 72, Temple Street, and informed the police almost immediately. In a box in this house a chisel was found, and that chisel had marks of fresh blood upon it. The police arrested prisoners and took them to the Police Station. Deceased was cared for as well as could be done by Sergeant Cameron on the spot and afterwards removed in the ambulance to the Government Civil Hospital, but unfortunately after being there a few days he died of the wound which he had received with the chisel. The assault took place on August 22nd and deceased died on the 5th September—that, was to say, he died 15 days after the assault. Dr. Bell would tell the jury that all deceased's internal organs were healthy, the only mark of injury he saw being this wound on the buttock, which wound extended down to the middle of the thigh. Several witnesses would be called to prove the identity of prisoners. With regard to first prisoner three witnesses would be called on behalf of the prosecution to identify him. As to second prisoner, the jury would have the evidence of one witness, who identified him as the man with the hammer. Beyond that in the case of second prisoner they had the fact that the witness who identified him followed up the two men immediately after the occurrence into a shop in Temple Street and within a few minutes after the occurrence pointed out prisoners to the police. He should also mention the fact that although only one witness identified second prisoner several witnesses could speak most definitely about two men attacking deceased, one with a chisel and the other with a hammer. The evidence for the prosecution was then given.

The case has occupied the whole week and is still uncompleted.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board was held at noon on Thursday. The President (Dr. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer) occupied the chair, and there were also present the Vice-President (the Hon. F. H. May, Captain Superintendent of Police), the Hon. R. D. Ormsby (Director of Public Works), Mr. E. Osborne, Dr. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), and Mr. C. W. Duggan (Secretary).

PROPOSED OBSERVATION STATION.

Papers were submitted dealing with the proposed observation station under the Venice Convention.

The Vice-President proposed that the question be considered this day six months. This observation station was going to cost a tremendous amount of money, no matter where it was put, and if they thought they were going to stop plague and other infectious diseases by the erection of observation stations they were making a great mistake. The only way to rid the colony of epidemics was to spread out the population and let in air. If the Government had got money to spend it ought in his opinion to spend it in reclaiming areas whereon buildings for the working population could be erected.

There were plenty of such areas over in Kowloon staring them in the face out of their Board room windows.

The Hon. R. D. ORMSBY seconded, and the motion was carried.

LIMEWASHING.

An application for the exemption of certain houses at Mong Kok Tsui from limewashing and cleansing was refused on the motion of Mr. OSBORNE seconded by the VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mr. OSBORNE proposed that on the first of next month notices be served on certain property owners for neglecting to whitewash their premises during the months of September and October.

The VICE-PRESIDENT seconded, and the motion was carried.

THE PROPOSED NEW HONGKONG HOTEL.

An application was submitted by Messrs. Palmer and Turner, architects, on behalf of the Hongkong Hotel Company, with regard to a new block of buildings proposed to be erected on a portion of Marine Lot No. 7 of the Reclamation. It was requested that the Board would allow a building of 110 feet in height to be erected, it being pointed out that there was no question of a lack of light or air, the roads on three sides being 75 feet in width. Messrs. Palmer and Turner also asked for permission to make the bridges from the main block to the servants' quarters six feet in width.

Dr. Clark minuted—"The proposed height of the building will be less than one and a half times the width of street on which the building fronts, and therefore I see no objection thereto. With regard to the bridges I think a width of five feet would be ample, but the point is not a very material one in this case."

The Hon. R. D. ORMSBY minuted—"Approve both requests."

The Hon. R. D. ORMSBY proposed that the request be granted. The building was quite of an exceptional character. It was not a Chinese house but a very handsome building apparently to be used as a hotel which a 3ft. 6in. bridge would not suit. With regard to the height, the building would be no higher than buildings already sanctioned on the Reclamation.

Dr. CLARK seconded and the motion was carried.

THE NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

A proposal was submitted to give a bonus of one dollar for notification in cases of certain infectious diseases.

Dr. Clark minuted—"A legal obligation is placed upon Chinese doctors (and others) by bye-law 17, made under section 13, of Ordinance 15 of 1894, to report to the nearest Police Station all cases of bubonic plague, cholera, or smallpox which may be under their care, and convictions have been obtained recently against such Chinese doctors for failing to so notify their cases. I think an additional inducement should be offered to these men to notify by offering a fee of \$1 for every case which shall prove on investigation by a registered medical practitioner to be really one of the above named diseases. There can be no question that the early notification of doubtful cases will go a long way towards preventing widespread outbreaks of these diseases, and I shall be glad if the Board will consider this matter, and if they concur make a strong recommendation to the Government on the subject."

The President minuted—"I think this bonus should be given to all persons notifying and not only to Chinese doctors."

The Hon. R. D. Ormsby minuted to the effect that he would like the matter to be discussed at the next meeting.

The Vice-President minuted—"One dollar is no use."

Dr. CLARK proposed that the Board recommend the Government to make such arrangements as would result in the offering of a reward of \$1 for every case of bubonic plague reported to the nearest Police Station. His only object in suggesting \$1 reward was that they placed a legal obligation on Chinese doctors and householders to report plague cases, and he thought that if they made it obligatory to report they ought to give some reward. It was possible that in some cases some trouble and expense would be incurred in going up to report. In any case it was wise, he thought, to offer an inducement to report

cases. He did not know what the Captain Superintendent's idea was with regard to the dollar not being sufficient. It would be unwise to make the compensation too big, because it might result in patients being brought into the colony for the purpose of securing the reward.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said his experience of Chinese was that they would not give them any information about anything. If the Police found a man murdered in the street they might offer \$100 for information and would not get it. Whatever reward they offered they would get a lot of scallywags reporting cases on "spec." and it would give the staff a lot of trouble.

Mr. OSBORNE said they could try the proposal by all means if they wished to do so, but he did not believe it would have the slightest effect, except that a few informers and bad characters would try to earn their living by it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said they would not get any information for a dollar, and if they made the reward high enough to tempt people to give the information they would have to make it so high that it would be dangerous. They would have to make it at least \$10. The police had had to raise the fee for pointing men out who had returned from banishment to \$10. He proposed that the matter stand over.

The PRESIDENT pointed out that the motion was not seconded, and consequently the matter dropped.

THE LATRINE QUESTION.

A report was submitted by the Medical Officer of Health on an objection to a proposed public latrine at 46, Gough Street, and with regard to this objection Dr. Clark, at the conclusion of his minute, observed—"This is the only available piece of Crown land in the neighbourhood, and the nearest Government latrines will still be about 1600 feet distant to the westward and two miles to the eastwards."

On the motion of the PRESIDENT it was decided to forward the report to the Government, at the same time calling attention to the non-publication in the *Gazette* of the notification as to additional latrines.

THE PLAGUE AT ALEXANDRIA.

The following report, dated September 7th, was submitted from the British Consul at Alexandria:—"I have the honour to report that during the week ending this day there was one fresh case of plague, which terminated fatally. From the 1st May last up to to-day there have been 89 cases of plague, out of which 43 terminated fatally, and 46 were cured."

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

The mortality statistics for the colony of Hongkong for the week ending October 7th show a death rate of 19.1, against 22.8 for the previous week and 15.2 for the corresponding week last year. The rate for the following week was 20.1 against 21.1 for the corresponding week last year.

The mortality returns for Macao for the week ended October 7th showed 46 deaths, and for the following week 41 deaths.

MODEL CHINESE TENEMENT HOUSES.

Hon. R. D. ORMSBY—In moving the resolution standing in my name I may quote the old and well known proverb that a example is better than precept. I believe the present type of Chinese tenement house is about as bad from a sanitary point of view as could well be devised. There is a great deficiency of light and ventilation in the sleeping compartments, the kitchens are small and inconvenient, and as a rule there is no latrine or bathing accommodation. But the Chinese are known to be averse to change, and block after block of huge tenement houses are added annually to the city, all of precisely the same type. This subject has for many years engaged the attention of architects and engineers and I have seen some designs which were a vast improvement on the present type of house. I have, no doubt that if a premium were offered we would obtain numerous plans to select from. I cannot but think that the Chinese would appreciate better-designed houses, more fitted for human habitation, with at least the necessities for a healthy and clean life made available. The Government now possess in the resumed area of Taipingshan land on which houses for their own employes could be erected, land which has been lying idle for some years, though it cost the Government nearly \$5 per

square foot to resume. The number of persons employed daily by the Government in the city is considerable. Government overseers, inspectors, artificers, and coolies are supposed to find accommodation wherever they can, and I know often can do so only at exorbitant rents. In asking the Government to expend money on sanitary buildings I do not contemplate that such expenditure should be incurred without any return, but I do think it would not be unreasonable to ask that the experiment should be tried of erecting some blocks of buildings for housing coolies and Government employes, the rent of which would not exceed 4 per cent. or 5 per cent. on the capital expenditure. I move—"That the Government be asked to offer a premium for the best design for a block of Chinese tenement houses, in accordance with modern views of sanitation, to be erected on one of the vacant lots in the resumed area of Taipingshan, and, further, to proceed to put up the building in accordance with the selected plan."

Hon. F. H. MAY seconded.

Dr. CLARK moved as an amendment that the latter part of the resolution be omitted. He referred to the new Bill now before the Legislative Council, in accordance with which, if it passed, all houses would in future have to be erected. Until that Bill was settled he thought action in the terms of the resolution would be perhaps a little premature. He also referred to the works already asked for, a refuse destructor, etc., and said they should press on with these before recommending the Government to build houses for coolies. He thought it would be sufficient if the Government were to offer rewards for the best plans and then have these plans lithographed and distributed amongst the builders.

Mr. OSBORNE spoke in favour of the resolution.

Hon. R. D. ORMSBY, replying to Dr. Clark's remarks, said the new Bill made no provision for bath arrangements. He thought there ought to be a room in which the occupants of a house might bathe, and he did not despair of providing them with hot water.

The resolution was carried.

The Board then adjourned.

AGUINALDO'S LATEST.

ADVISES ALL PEOPLE, NOT IN THE ARMY,
TO PURSUE THEIR VOCATIONS.

HOT SHOT FOR THE IMPERIALISTS. PRAISE
FOR THE DEMOCRATS.

THE LEADER DOESN'T WANT AND WON'T
HAVE WAR AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

[FROM OUR MANILA CORRESPONDENT].

Aguinaldo has just issued the following proclamation:—

In accordance with the humanitarian principles followed by our Government and army, I make known to my beloved people that all those who have no official duties to discharge may, as far as we are concerned, retire into private life to attend to their own business at their own homes, even in cases where their towns are occupied by the enemy. I only ask them to observe strict neutrality, and in case the "Imperialists" attempt to enlist their aid either by threats or by other means. I leave it to the calm judgment of the people to adopt whatever line of action is best, because I am thoroughly satisfied that they are all perfectly loyal.

Our Government does not now require any very large body of troops, but only sufficient to maintain a force in the field and perform other duties. You may moreover rest satisfied in the knowledge that our army which has suffered so much will not cease its efforts as long as there are any strangers in the land trying to enslave the Philippine people. The Philippine army would a thousand times rather die in defense of justice than submit; and, in truth what is life worth without honour, and in slavery? Pitiful it would be, after more than three centuries with our ancient mother Spain, which gave us our civilisation, to let ourselves fall under the domination of strangers who wish to force upon us new manners and customs, as for example their language, which we would have to become children again to learn. Keep in mind the saying—"Ang isip na dilat ay mahirap nang

mabulag" "the fruits of civilization enter into the soul never to be displaced."

Does the invader say that we must be governed according to the laws taken over from Spain? I think I am not wrong in believing that we know a little more about that than the newly arrived foreigners. A people that has known enough to recover its independence knows enough to use it.

On the other hand, this war which we are waging against the Imperialists is beneficial to us inasmuch as it enlightens our people and brings out all their best points; and, the more lives we lose of our beloved brethren in arms, the stronger becomes our feeling of patriotism and solidarity.

But we must not forget that having once become independent, we must take care not to promise more than we can perform, as did the Americans on their arrival here, saying they came to benefit and help the oppressed people, and to make them free and independent, and to build up for us a government of our own, with distinctive national flag of our own, a binding promise in their own conscience and in the sight of all the great nations.

And I call the civilised world to witness that the Philippine people and army have not forgotten nor broken the convention of alliance and friendship which they made with the first representative of the United States that came here, namely, Admiral Dewey, through the medium of the American consuls in Hongkong and Singapore. And so strongly is the heart of my people animated by that famous convention, that, on seeing the American soldiers who had fallen into our hands, the people and army of the Philippines cried out with one voice to liberate them immediately, saying,

"We don't want and we won't have war against the United States.

"The sons of that mighty nation are our friends and brothers.

"We only defend our recovered independence against the Imperialists and ask for recognition.

"We therefore give back to the United States her sons that have fallen into our hands, because our brothers and friends can not be our prisoners."

In face of this unanimous petition, which agrees with my own feelings, I set the prisoners at liberty, authorising the secretary of war to return them to General Otis.

SALVATION IN THE DEMOCRATS.

In America there is a great party that insists on U.S. government recognizing Filipino independence. They will compel their country to fulfil the promises made to us in all solemnity and faith, although not put into writing. For this reason we must show our gratitude and maintain our position more resolutely than ever. We therefore pray to God on high that the great Democratic party of the United States will win the next election, and that Imperialism will fail in its mad attempts to subjugate us by force of arms.

We may base our hopes on the right feeling of the American people. There are, moreover, some Americans here in the Philippines who have joined our side because they disapprove of the war which Mr. Atkinson calls criminal aggression, and these Americans when offered the chance to return to their own camp have declined.

Oh, my beloved compatriots, turn your eyes on the loveliness of our virgin mother country, and in filial pity bring each of you a handful of ashes to scatter over her naked beauties, to hide them from view, lest they excite the passions of strangers, and cause her to be outraged.

In conclusion I repeat to my compatriots that they should conceal the beauties of the Philippines and the riches of the country, in order that the grasping Imperialists should not cause us any more trouble, and we shall enjoy everlasting peace.

(Signed) EMILIO AGUINALDO.

News was received at Shanghai on the 20th October of the death at Tientsin the previous day of Mr. Herbert G. Phipps, many years in business at Foochow, but lately a bill broker at the northern port. The death of Mr. Phipps, the N. C. Daily News says, must have been somewhat sudden, as he was at work in his usual health a week before.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

THE ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT.

23rd October.

The annual camp in connection with the Hongkong Volunteer Corps opened at Stonecutter's Island on Friday evening last and will be struck at half-past eight on Monday morning next. So far the weather has been beautifully fine and appearances lead one to conclude that the same state of affairs will obtain during the rest of the week. As was to be expected, the increased interest aroused in the corps during the last few months has had its effect upon the camp, the attendance being much larger than usual, an enhanced interest being also taken in the drills. So far there have been on the average over 200 men under canvas, and for these ample provision has been made in the way of tents, etc.

The first batch, with Lieutenant Slade as orderly officer, left Murray Pier in the *Solent* at about half past four on Friday afternoon. The camp opened at five o'clock and at 5-15 all recruits were down for fatigue duty, squaring up the tents, securing blankets, and arranging for their comfort generally. Work commenced in earnest at 6-30 a.m. on Saturday, the drills having been arranged to take place at that hour each day, Sundays excepted, and at 9 a.m. and at 4-30 p.m. with the exception of Saturday, when the men were called together an hour and a half earlier.

Sunday was an easy day. There was the early morning drill, and at 11 o'clock the different units paraded for church, an eloquent and appropriate discourse being delivered by the Rev. G. R. Vallings, Military Chaplain, upon the words, "Quit yourselves like men."

Before yesterday afternoon the camp was not visited by many civilians, but quite a number of people came then and were evidently most favourably impressed by what they saw. Ladies were permitted to visit the camp yesterday afternoon, and on Wednesday afternoon a similar privilege will be accorded them.

On Saturday evening a smoking concert took place. Some capital songs were admirably rendered, including two or three by Gunner Grey (who has the honour of being the biggest man in the corps), Sergeant-Major Bentley, Sergeant Howles, Gunner Williams, Gunner Emmett, Gunner Brown, Gunner Cumming, Mr. W. Newton, and Drummer Silas. An Irish jig and a Scotch reel (by Private Ross) were also given. Gunner A. Ellis presided at the pianoforte, and Bombardier Ronald Potts acted as chairman, fulfilling his duties in a manner most creditable to himself; he succeeded in maintaining the best of order by a liberal use of his stentorian voice and of a ponderous mallet.

The Adjutant of the Corps, Captain Bland, R.A., is most assiduous in his attendance to his duties, being conspicuous at the early morning drills and during the day.

Word has been received from General Gascoigne that a night attack will take place, and it is awaited with interest.

The Commandant will inspect the Corps on Sunday morning next.

27th October.

Wednesday afternoon being pretty generally observed as a half holiday a great many visitors found their way to the camp at Stonecutters Island and witnessed the target practice of the maxims and seven-pounders. H. E. General Gascoigne was among those present and kindly offered a silver cup to be competed for this afternoon by three machine gun companies. In the evening H. E. the Governor made an appearance being received by a guard of honour, and together with H. E. Major-General Gascoigne, Colonel the O'Gorman, Sir Thomas Jackson, Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., and others dined with the officers and was for a short time present at an open-air concert got up by the members of the Corps.

Mr. Norman had quite an adventure near Kuala Lumpur on the 11th instant. He was bicycling along the Damansara Road when he suddenly saw a black panther a few yards in front. Mr. Norman put on the brake, and the panther bounded over the bank and sat looking at the rider from under a tree some thirty yards off.—*Strait Times*.

PLOTS IN THE NEW TERRITORY.

The seizure and trial of Triad Society leaders shows that the police authorities are on the alert and that the Colonial authorities do not intend to be again caught napping in the matter of risings and attacks in the New Territory. For some time past a plot has been hatching to get up a general rising, supported by a raid from Tungmoon, to take place in the 10th Chinese moon (next month), the Triads taking a leading part in the arrangements and being supported by the Tungmoon gentry who took such an active part in the last attempt to resist British authority.

Two Chinese Buddhist priests have for some time been training bodies of men in the territory adjacent to that occupied by the British, the said two priests making visits to the colony at intervals to negotiate with their local adherents and to arrange for the purchase and forwarding of arms to the districts in Sunon as yet unoccupied by British troops. Cartridges are forwarded in rolls of piece-goods and cartridges are carried in bundles of matches, the match boxes being filled with them.

The above shows the advisability of pushing the frontier of the Colony up to the high range of hills dividing Sunon from Tungmoon, where all these plots are hatched and fostered, and likewise the taking over of all outlying islands which could be utilized by bad characters as places of refuge and for holding meetings where plots against the good order of the colony can be organized out of reach of the arm of the law.

The troops stationed in the Samchun district, which had been reduced to a few men, under the impression that all attempts at risings were at an end, were reinforced on Thursday last by two launch-fuls of men and it is not likely that the military authorities will again be lulled into a false sense of security.

An unusual feature of the present plot is that the bulk of those concerned are Hakkas.

THE LOSS OF THE "WHITE CLOUD."

THE CHARGE AGAINST CAPTAIN RAYMOND.

At the Magistracy yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Gompertz, Arthur M. Raymond, master mariner, was charged that he did "on the 8th day of September, 1899, then being the master of the British steamship *White Cloud*, unlawfully take the said steamship to sea in such an unseaworthy state that the lives of the officers and crew on board the said steamship were likely to be thereby endangered, from the waters of this colony, contrary to Ordinance 26 of 1891, section 11, sub-section 2." The arrest was made on Saturday morning by Chief Detective-Inspector Hanson (who was accompanied by Detective O'Sullivan), under a warrant issued on the application of the Harbour Master (Commander Rumsey). Bail (\$1,000) was allowed. The case was formally called and the further hearing adjourned.

HON. T. H. WHITEHEAD ON THE INSANITARY PROPERTIES ORDINANCE.

The following letter has been addressed by the Hon. T. H. Whitehead to the Acting Attorney-General:—

Hongkong, 24th October, 1899.

Dear Pollock,—“Stevenson & Murphy's Treatise on Hygiene and Public Health 1893” gives, on pages 502, 503, and 504, facts and figures compiled by one of the greatest statisticians of the century, Dr. Farr, which show that the general mortality of districts bears a fixed ratio to the density of population. The following are the most recent statistics on the subject and pertain to the most thickly populated districts of Manchester, Liverpool, and London:—

Persons per square mile.	Deaths.
166...	16.75
186...	19.16
379...	21.88
1,718...	24.90
4,499...	28.08
12,375...	32.49
65,823...	33.62

The average density of population of the City of Victoria including the Public Gardens

and the Villages of Wongneichong and Tai Hang, as well as all the open spaces in the Wongneichong and So Kon Po Valleys, is stated in the annual report for 1898 of the Medical Officer of Health as 113 persons per acre or 72,320 persons per square mile. This is a substantially worse condition than exists in any of the most crowded districts of Manchester, Liverpool, or London.

The comparatively low death rate of this colony is due to the fact that we have an essentially young adult male population. The population is maintained and augmented annually not by any natural excess of births over deaths but by immigration of adults from the mainland of China. Of the 5,000 persons added yearly to our population about 90 per cent. are adults. In Great Britain the birth rate averages nearly double the death rate, whereas in Hongkong the birth rate is less than one-third the death rate. Another important factor which contributes to the reduction of the death rate in the Colony is one well-known to residents. So soon as a Chinaman here falls sick he makes immediate preparations to return to his native village on the mainland. Unless funds fail him he invariably succeeds in getting away. The consequence is that many hundreds of Chinese residents of Hongkong die annually in the neighbouring province of Kwangtung. These deaths for the purposes of accurate vital statistics should appear on our records.

The density of population in the Colony of Hongkong is mainly, if not wholly, due to two factors—(1) the proportion of built over to unoccupied land, and (2) the height of buildings. The model bye-laws of the Local Government Board at home, for adoption by the Sanitary Authorities throughout England, stipulate and require that there shall be an open space of at least 150 square feet in the rear of one-storey buildings, of 300 square feet in the rear of two-storey buildings, and of about 375 square feet in the rear of buildings of more than two storeys. In addition thereto there must be an open space or a street of a minimum width of 24 feet in front of every such building.

In the Bill now before the Council a minimum of only 50 square feet is asked for in respect of existing buildings, while about 120 square feet is the minimum in respect of new buildings. Practically speaking the Bill does not touch the question of the height of buildings. Let me therefore suggest that the words “on land acquired from the Crown” in the first paragraph of section 6 of the proposed Ordinance be deleted and read as follows:—

“No building erected after the passing of this Ordinance shall exceed in height one and a half times the width of the street upon which such building fronts.”

Almost the whole of the land in the city has already passed out of the hands of the Crown.

Ordinance 15 of 1894, section 12, permits a house of 25 feet in height if the street on which the house fronts is 15 feet wide. It also permits a house of 40 feet in height if the street on which the house fronts is over 15 feet wide. Thus a house of 40 feet in height can be built if the street on which it fronts is 15 feet 1 inch wide. If the Bill before Council is not amended the provisions of Ordinance 15 of 1894, section 12, will still hold good and permit the continuance of the excessive surface crowding which now obtains in the colony. That surface crowding is an important factor in the causation and propagation of plague cannot be gainsaid. The question of compensation for loss of rental resulting from the proposed amendment is one which should be dealt with on equitable grounds and possibly on similar lines to those now followed under like circumstances in Bombay. Irrespective of the cost the public health should be safeguarded and this important shipping port should be maintained as a clean one.

Let me commend the before-mentioned suggestion to your careful consideration. A copy of this letter is being forwarded to the local press for the information of those interested.—Yours very truly,

T. H. WHITEHEAD.

The Hon. H. E. Pollock, Acting Attorney-General.

Mr. Holt S. Hallett is once more urging in the papers the construction of a railway from Burmah into China.

THE CASUALTY TO THE "ESMERALDA."

ENQUIRY AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

At the Harbour Office on Wednesday morning a marine court of enquiry was held to make enquiry respecting the circumstances connected with the casualty to the British steamship *Esmeralda*. The enquiry was held on the application of the master and commander, Mr. Alexander William Ross Cobban.

The Court was constituted as follows:—Commander R. Murray Rumsey, R.N. Stipendiary Magistrate; Staff Commander R. J. Rogers, R.N., H.M.S. *Tamar*, Captain John Kynoch, of the steamer *Mausang*; Captain James, of the steamer *Phra Chom Klao*, and Captain P. T. Reid, of the steamer *St. Jerome*.

Captain Cobban said he held a master's certificate issued in 1879 at Aberdeen. He had been in command of the *Esmeralda* six months. She was owned by the China and Manila Steamship Company and traded between Hongkong and Coast Ports and Manila. She left Hongkong on the 14th September bound for Amoy with a general cargo—a full cargo. The draught of water was 15 ft. 8 in. and 13 ft. 2 in. There was a full complement of crew and officers and the ship was properly found. They left Hongkong at 2.50 p.m. At 10.30 p.m. he was on the lower bridge lying down. The third officer was on watch and he reported to him that the ship had struck something. He went on to the bridge, the vessel having been put at half speed immediately the shock was felt, and found that the land was visible, so he took a bearing of the land, having previously sent the carpenter to sound the bells. The bearing was N.E. half north (true). The carpenter reported that there was no water anywhere, and he concluded they had struck some sunken junk, and he resumed full speed on the same course. He continued to sound the bell. The vessel made no water at all until 5.30 a.m. on the 15th, when Breaker Point was four and a half miles off. Various courses were steered until they arrived at Amoy. The shock was felt in the engine-room, and when they arrived at Amoy the engine-room was thoroughly examined with the bilges, but nothing was found to indicate that any damage had been done to the ship. The cement at the bottom of the ship was intact as far as they could judge. The voyage was continued to Manila, which was reached on the 19th September. The cargo was discharged and an examination was made. No material damage was visible except that some of the cement in the after-hold was broken. They left Manila on the 26th September and arrived at Hongkong on the 29th September, and went into dock. The ship was inspected, and the damage not being found to be important he was allowed to make another voyage to Manila. He arrived back in Hongkong on the 16th October and went into dock again. About 20 feet abaft the stem a slight rising was found—about half-an-inch on the keel, and about midships, on both sides, there was found a slight indentation—not more than half-an-inch—on the garboard strakes. There were also a few loose rivets. The ship remained in dock for repairs and was there now.

After the court had consulted in private for a few minutes, the captain was recalled, and in reply to further questions he said that after passing Single Island no alteration was made in the course. After the ship struck for about six or seven minutes she was standing in a south easterly direction, the helm having been ported as the shock was felt on the port side. At the end of that time the original course was resumed.

Replying to Commander Rogers, he said no soundings were taken when the ship struck as it was thought she had struck a submerged junk and she was not far from land. He did not feel the shock, neither did many of the other persons on board—passengers and officers.

Duncan McCallum said—I am third officer of the *Esmeralda*. I was on watch at about 10.20 p.m. on the 14th September. I went on deck at 8 p.m. The weather was overcast with a fresh breeze from E.N.E. We were steering E. by N. by standard compass. I could see the land. I felt the ship strike something apparently amidships. I put the helm hard-a-port, and let her go off to about S.S.E., and went to call the Captain. I did not alter the

engines till the Captain came up and ordered the half-speed. I had looked over the side and saw that the ship was still going ahead. The Captain ordered me to send for the carpenter to sound. The carpenter reported later that the ship was making no water. The Captain also ordered me to sound every half-hour, which was done, and up to midnight she was making no water. When the ship struck there was no sign of any broken water near her. The ship seemed to strike twice and then slide over something. She heeled a little. The Captain was sleeping on the lower bridge. It was only a couple of minutes before he was on the bridge.

The Court returned the following finding:—

We find that the British ship *Esmeralda*, official number 95,859, of which Alexander William Ross Cobban is master, the number of whose certificate is 017,422 issued at Aberdeen, left Hongkong on a voyage to Manila via Amoy, on the 14th September 1899, at about 2.00 p.m. That at about 10.30 p.m., the same day shock was felt as of the ship striking some submerged body. The position of the ship at the time, according to the evidence, being approximately Chelang Point N. E. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. (true) $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles the bar showing 14 fathoms and an even bottom. The ship appears to have been properly manned and found, provided with proper charts and the course steered according to the evidence was a safe and proper one. Having duly considered the evidence the Court is of opinion that the casualty is not to be attributed in any way to any default of the master or officers.

IMPORTANT MOBILISATION SCHEME IN CENTRAL CHINA.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

A step is now on foot to mobilise an important army of 100,000 men at Kiangsu for the purpose of garrisoning the Yangtze Delta, principally at such points as Woosung, the Laugshan Crossing, Kiangyin, Chinkiang, and Tsingkiangpu, the entrance to the Canal. This step was instigated by the Viceroy Liu at Nankin, with the approval of the High Imperial Commissioner H. E. Kang Yi during his visit there, and it is reported that General Su Yuen-chun, known as Marshal Su, the famous Commander-in-Chief of Kwangsi, now on a special mission to Kwangchanwan to define the boundaries of the territory recently leased to the French, will go up to Nankin to again confer with the Viceroy on the final arrangements with regard to this army.

In the meantime preliminary measures are being taken for the enlistment of soldiers, and pending the return of the Marshal from Kwangchanwan the whole force of the army will be completed and be temporarily taken command of at the various places where the soldiers are enlisted by officers delegated by Viceroy Liu.

General Su will make Tsingkiangpu the headquarters for the new Army and will stay there with 10,000 men under his immediate command in time of peace, but will take full command of the whole army if occasion arise, when he will also be made Commander-in-Chief of all the Naval forces of the Yangtze.

THE GREAT EASTERN AND CALEDONIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY LIMITED.

On Wednesday morning an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in the above company was held at the offices of Messrs. Lütgens, Einstmann and Co., the general agents, for the purpose of considering the advisability of winding and reconstructing the company and the passing of certain resolutions. Mr. R. C. Wilcox presided, and there were also present Messrs. A. Denison, R. Abesser (directors), L. Lambotte (secretary), F. B. W. Bowley (solicitor to the company), C. Schwencke, D. Warries Smith, Eric Georg, A. Best, J. R. Michael, J. C. Remedios, and J. D. Barras.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, I think there is no necessity for me to detain you with any lengthy explanation of the object of this meeting. You are all pretty well aware of the circumstances that have led up to it. You know that the small amount of capital raised

by the issue of preference shares (some \$55,000) has been practically exhausted; that the fall in the quotation for the stock on the market has rendered the issue of the new proposed ordinary shares impossible; and that unless we were prepared to sacrifice a fine and promising property there was no other resource left but the reconstruction of the Company. What form that reconstruction should take was considered at private meetings of the shareholders held on the 4th of October and on the 12th of October. At the latter the scheme now to be submitted to you for adoption was unanimously decided upon by what I believe to be a majority of the shares if not of the shareholders. We have met to-day to give the legal effect to that decision, and the Board of Directors sincerely hope that the meeting will be unanimous. You will observe that it is not proposed to write down the property in any way; there is no reason why it should be so written down. The mines are more valuable now than they were when acquired, for they have undergone considerable development, we have a battery of 20 head of stamps, winding engine and gear, offices and other buildings, a dam ensuring a fair water supply, and tools, implements, etc. all ready to carry on with, under an experienced mining manager, who has just taken over the reins. I will now briefly explain to you the resolutions to be put to this meeting. In order to carry out the scheme for increasing the capital it is necessary to reconstruct the company and for that purpose the present company must be wound up and a liquidator appointed. The first resolution effects this and appoints Mr. Lambotte as liquidator, for which post he is well qualified, being thorough conversant with the conduct of the company's affairs. The second resolution authorises the liquidator to consent to the registration of a new company to bear the same name as the present company. The memo. and Articles of Association of the new company have been drawn up by the Company's solicitors and approved by the Board and the shareholders have had an opportunity to inspect them. They are on lines similar to the Memo. and Articles of Association of the present company, with the addition that the new company is authorised to take over the old company as a going concern, and the capital of the new company is \$615,000 divided into 55,000 preference shares of \$1, each and 140,000 ordinary shares of \$4, each. The new company will be registered immediately after the confirmation of these resolutions at the confirmatory meeting, which has to be called not less than 14 days after this meeting. The third resolution adopts the draft agreement which has been prepared to carry the reconstruction into effect and authorises the liquidator to enter into that agreement. The principal provisions of the agreement are as follows:—1. The new company is to take over the property of the old company as a going concern, and to take over and discharge all outstanding liabilities of the old company, and to take up and carry out all the existing contracts and engagements of the old company, and to pay the expenses of reconstruction. 2. The new company will allot fully paid up preference shares of \$1, in the new company in exchange for each preference share in the old company, and two ordinary shares of \$4 each \$2.50 paid up for each ordinary share to the registered holder of the share or his nominee provided that such shareholder applies to the new company within a time to be arranged from the date of the confirmatory meeting. 3. Every application for ordinary shares must be accompanied by a remittance of 50 cents per share, being amount of first call subsequent calls will not exceed 50 cents each. 4. Shares not claimed within the time specified will be sold by the liquidator and the proceeds be divided between those shareholders who have not claimed. The position of the preference shareholders will be practically unchanged, while each ordinary shareholder will get two \$4 for each \$5 share with a liability of \$1.50 on each share. If any shareholder wishes to ask any questions I shall be very happy to answer them to the best of my ability.

There being no questions the CHAIRMAN proposed the first resolution—"That it is desirable to reconstruct the company, and accordingly that the company be wound up voluntarily and that Leopold Lambotte, assistant to Messrs. Lütgens, Einstmann & Company, the General

Agents of the Company, be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purposes of such winding up."

Mr. BEST seconded.

Carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN—I beg to propose the second resolution—"That the said Liquidator be and he is hereby authorized to consent to the registration of a New Company to be named the Great Eastern and Caledonian Gold Mining Company Limited with a Memorandum and Articles of Association which have already been prepared with the privity and approval of the Directors of this Company."

Mr. MICHAEL seconded.

Carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN—The third resolution which I beg to propose is—"That the draft agreement submitted to this meeting and expressed to be made between this company and its liquidator of the one part and The Great Eastern and Caledonian Gold Mining Co., Limited (the proposed new company) of the other part be and the same is hereby approved and that the said Liquidator be and he is hereby authorized pursuant to Section 149 of the Companies Ordinance 1865 to enter into an agreement with such new company (when incorporated) in the terms of the said draft, and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications as he thinks expedient."

Mr. BARRAS seconded.

Carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said that that concluded the business of the extraordinary meeting. The confirmatory meeting would be called within fourteen days on a date of which due notice would be given. Continuing, the Chairman said they had received by mail that day some copies of testimonials relating to their new manager, Mr. Waters, from his previous employers. These testimonials, which were of a highly satisfactory character, were read by the Chairman, who added—This is the first letter from Mr. Waters after his arrival at our mine:—

"Mount MacDonald, N.S.W. Sep. 28, 1899. The General Agents, Hongkong. Gentlemen,—Since taking charge of your mines I have carefully examined them throughout, and consider it would be a waste of money to continue stoping in any of the side line mines, which include Zulu, Rise and Shine, and Bank of England mines. The lode varies from eight inches to two feet in thickness, but the chutes of stone appear to be very short, and the quartz is in hard rock which will make it expensive to mine, and I cannot see how we can make any profit or even pay expenses on 11 pennyweights to the ton. I would recommend letting this mine to tribute parties.

"The Great Eastern and Caledonian mines are undoubtedly one line of reef and in a direct line with Eureka Gold Mine. At the Caledonian Mine we are at present driving north on a reef three feet in width, and judging from pan assays to be worth four penny weights to the ton. I have not been able to get down the main vertical shaft and examine the lode there, owing to the water being above the crosscut, and we are now waiting the arrival of the winding machinery. At the Great Eastern operations have been suspended for the time being. The prospecting shaft is now being sunk another 50 feet in the lode channel in hopes of striking payable ore. It is entirely in virgin ground, and if we are fortunate enough to strike a reef in this shaft I am of the opinion it will be rich, as there are several quartz leaders running at right angles from the lode.

"In conclusion I would like to point out that owing to the low grade ore near the surface it will be necessary to sink into the depth and do away with all this surface prospecting. To do this work we require a rock drilling plant and get the main shaft down as quickly as possible. With rock drills we should be able to complete 60 feet per month and prove the ground to a further depth of 400 feet in six months after the plant is erected.

"When the main shaft is unwatered and the bottom level examined, I will be able to report on the lower workings of the Caledonian Mine and Great Eastern. My experience has taught me without surface appearances are unreliable the lodes should be good at a depth, and I advise you to get down as speedily as possible—I remain, gentlemen, yours faithfully,

T. WATERS"

Concluding, the CHAIRMAN said—You see he does not flatter us at all on our prospects. He simply gives a business like report and tells us what we ought to do. He does not think the little lines of ore are worth following evidently, but he wants to go down a depth and get a payable reef, and that has been proved to be the best policy at the Mt. MacDonald mine.

Mr. BEST, who had risen to ask a question during the extraordinary meeting, but was out of order just then, was invited to put his question now, and he observed—I intended to ask how many rock drills there would be, and how much ore we hope to deal with, because that has an important bearing on making the mine pay.

The CHAIRMAN replied that the last information was that supplied by the late manager, Mr. Cash, and Mr. Georg had been unable to verify it. Mr. Georg had been unable to go down the mines himself for fully three months owing to a fall which he had which injured his shoulder. He was just beginning to get well, and was going to resume his personal inspections of the mines. No doubt he would confirm what Mr. Waters told them. They had no reason to doubt what Mr. Waters said, because he was perfectly unbiased in every way, because quite new to the mines. He should say with regard to the number of rock drills, they would have to be guided a little by the opinion of the manager.

Mr. BEST said the thing he would like to call special attention to was that when once they got on to a reef they must have plenty of men to dig the ore out.

The CHAIRMAN—That is what we shall do.

Mr. BEST—Otherwise you will not yet enough to pay working expenses.

Mr. WARREN SMITH—Do you think his idea is to throw over the Zulu, the Rise and Shine, and Bank of England mines?

The CHAIRMAN—No, only let them to tribute parties for the present, and let these tributaries develop them a bit.

Mr. BEST—What quality of ore do the Olivers get at the depth we are working at present?

Mr. GEORG—Between six pennyweights and half an ounce.

The CHAIRMAN—If we get half an ounce it is quite sufficient to insure a profit. I do not think I need detain you any longer, gentlemen. I have no further information for you.

The meeting then separated.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

The following is the report presented to the eighth ordinary general meeting of Shareholders, held at the offices of the Company, Hankow Road, Shanghai, of the 20th October:—

The Directors beg to submit for the information of the shareholders the annexed duly audited statement of the Company's accounts to the 30th June 1899.

1898.—An interim dividend of 5 per cent, amounting to Taels 46,692.61, was declared on the 20th April last, and after deducting this and the balance of working account, there remains a sum of Taels 67,760.17. The Directors recommend that Taels 60,000 be transferred from the Reserve Fund, increasing the balance to Taels 127,760.17, which they suggest should be appropriated as follows:—

A final share dividend of 5 per cent. on the paid-up capital,

And a bonus of 10 per cent. upon contributory premiums.

The balance to be retained to meet further liabilities.

1899.—The balance of the working account to 30th June amounts to taels 270,983.29, which compares favourably with the corresponding period of the previous year.

Sale of the property.—An advantageous offer for the property No. 10 Hankow Road having been submitted, the directors decided to accept it, and have sold the same for taels 125,000, the sale to take effect from the 1st October of the present year. The value in the Company's books appearing as taels 50,000, it is proposed to place the surplus of taels 75,000, less expenses, to the credit of the reserve fund.

Directors.—It is with great regret that the Directors record the death of Mr. E. H. Lavers,

who was connected with the Company from its commencement, and for many years acted as its Chairman.

Mr. Welch retires from the Board, but the remaining Directors, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The auditors, Messrs. White and Wrightson, also retire, but are willing to resume office if re-elected.

By Order of the Court Directors,
WM. GEO. BAYNE, Secretary.
Shanghai, 10th October, 1899.

BALANCE SHEET—30TH JUNE, 1899.	
Dr.	Tls.
To capital account:—5,000 shares at £25=	125,000.00
£125,000.00 at 2s. 8d.	916,080.54
To reserve fund	250,000.00
To working account 1898:—Bal-	Tls.
ances on 30th June, 1898.	237,642.60
Deduct—Interim share dividend	46,692.61
	190,949.99
Less—Amount brought forward	
from below	123,189.82
	67,670.17
To working account 1899:—Amount brought	
forward from below	270,983.29
To bargain money on sale of Shanghai property	25,000.00
To dividends uncollected	1,786.78
	Tls. 1,531,560.78

Cr.	
By cash on current and deposit account in	Tls.
Shanghai	147,333.24
By Chinese Imperial Government loan of 1886	
(E. Issue)	20,000.00
By Shanghai Municipal loans	78,400.00
By Shanghai Land Investment (o's 6 per	
cent. debentures	45,000.00
By Shanghai Waterworks Co's 5 per cent.	
debentures	9,600.00
By mortgage on property in Shanghai	13,000.00
By land and premises—Head office, Shanghai	50,000.00
By London freehold premises	280,724.37
By London branch—Balance, viz.:	
Cash at bankers	£7,177 13 8
Short loans on security	8,000 0 0
India Government securities	18,994 6 11
Colonial Government bonds	20,708 7 4
Chinese Government 5 per	
cent. gold loans	16,534 14 7
Japanese Government 4 per	
cent. loan	1,560 0 0
North Eastern Railway Consols	1,989 10 4
Indian Railway securities	20,432 8 9
Illinois Central Railroad 4	
per cent gold bonds	5,087 11 0
Furniture accounts—London	
and Manchester	387 4 0
Premia outstanding, bills re-	
ceivable, policy stamps and	
drafts, etc., in course of	
collection	8,298 9 3
	£109,120 5 10
Less—Due to sundries	3,527 3 9
	773,812.06

By Hongkong branch—Balance	
	18,455.14
By Yokohama branch—Balance	18,986.99
By Singapore branch—Balance	22,824.22
By furniture at head office, Hongkong, Yoko-	
hama, and Singapore branches	2,684.38
By sundry debtors—Premia, etc.	
outstanding at head office and	
agencies	Tls. 53,715.38
Less—Due to sundries	2,975.53
	50,740.38

WORKING ACCOUNT 1898.	
Dr.	Tls.
To net premia, 1st July to 31st December 1898	343,344.45
To interest	23,748.05
To transfer and certificate fees	20.00
To balance carried forward	123,189.82
	Tls. 490,302.32

Cr.	
By agency commissions, 1st July to 31st De-	Tls.
cember 1898	8,954.04
By charge at head office, branches & agencies	38,741.11
By London charges	31.1 3.62
By directors' and auditors' fees	2,450.00
By income tax	3,507.47
By depreciation furniture account	280.59
By exchange account	3,647.72
By losses and claims	401,597.77
	Tls. 490,302.32

WORKING ACCOUNT, 1899.	
Dr.	Tls.
To net premia 1st January to 30th June 1899	377,3 8.70
To interest	25,066.50
To transfer and certificate fees	43.00
To profit and investment realized	3,671.53
To exchange account	3,062.16
	Tls. 409,251.89

Cr.	
By agency commissions, 1st January to 30th	Tls.
June 1899	5,199.10
By charge at head office, branches & agencies	39,383.80
By London charges	2,203.81
By directors' and auditors' fees	2,450.00
By income tax	726.11
By losses and claims	62,805.78
By balance carried forward	270,983.29
	Tls. 409,251.89

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Jockey Club was held on Saturday at the City Hall. Hon. C. P. Chater presided and there were also present Sir T. Jackson, Hon. T. H. Whitehead, Colonel The O'Gorman, and Mr. D. Gillies (Stewards). Mr. T. F. Hough (Clerk of the Course), Hon. J. J. Keswick, Major Dobell, Captain Mould, Lieut. Walwyn, Messrs J. McKie, G. Murray Bain, A. H. Mancell, H. E. Allen, W. D. Graham, G. L. Tomlin, Hart Buck, J. Jupp, A. S. Hooper, J. H. Lewis, W. Farmer, A. P. Madar, G. H. Potts, R. H. Potts, C. H. Thompson, R. M. Moses, G. C. Moxon, Murray Stewart, Cruickshank, P. A. Cox, E. W. Rutter, F. H. Hohnke, G. Harling, etc., etc.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, the published accounts have, as customary, been in your hands for some time, and I have no doubt they have been accorded your usual careful consideration. In so much as the figures are uniformly grouped under a few headings, their comparison as submitted to you to-day, with those of the year preceding will be very simple. We commenced the year under review with a debit balance of \$26,233.86, and closed with a balance on the same side of \$20,472.38, or an improvement on the year's working of \$5,761.51, which is very gratifying. (Applause.) The total expenditure for the period shows a decrease of \$454.47, which includes the sum of 100 guineas to Mr. Hopeful's Stable, as the winner outright of the Challenge Cup—(applause)—whilst on the credit side, the earnings show a material increase, especially in the item for sale of tickets, &c., namely from \$7,679.66 to \$12,173.05. This no doubt you will consider is very satisfactory, and I am sanguine that during the coming year we shall have even a further increase under this head. (Applause.) The prospects for this season are good. There are more subscription griffins applied for than last year. (Applause.) It is a matter of pleasure and congratulation to note that among the Officers of our Regiment stationed here there are so many who are fond of the noble sport and will contribute in no small measure towards making the meeting a great success. Gentlemen, I will be very pleased to answer any question any gentleman may like to ask; otherwise I shall be pleased to propose that the accounts be adopted.

No questions being asked, the CHAIRMAN proposed that the accounts submitted be adopted by the meeting.

Colonel THE O'GORMAN seconded.

The CLERK OF THE COURSE then read the report of the Gymkhana Committee, as follows:—"Conformably with the resolution passed at the last annual meeting of the Jockey Club, four Gymkhanas were held at intervals during the past season, in addition to the Regimental one got up by the Officers of the Royal Welch Fusiliers. The full anticipated series of five Gymkhanas was not got through owing to our not being able to run the first meeting off until the end of April, the course not having been available earlier as it was opened up in places during the Spring for the purpose of laying drains; these were also postponements on account of the weather. We commenced the season with \$47C in hand. The meetings have been more than self supporting and the Hon. Treasurer expects that after all outstanding are disbursed there will be some \$600 to carry forward. As the last Gymkhana was only held on Saturday, the 14th instant, it is impossible for the Committee to render closed accounts on this occasion. G. C. Moxon, Hon. Secretary Gymkhana Committee."

Mr. McKie then proposed that a series of gymkhanas be held next year, as usual, under the auspices of the Hongkong Jockey Club.

Mr. HART BUCK seconded.

Carried.

The Chairman intimated that amongst the gentlemen who served as stewards during the past year, the Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving and Mr. C. F. Harton were absent from the Colony, and Lieut-Colonel The O'Gorman was retiring. The names of Mr. Keswick, Major Morris, R.A., and Mr. J. H. Lewis had been recommended to fill the vacancies.

Mr. JAS McKIE proposed that the old stewards and Hon. J. J. Keswick, Major Morris, R.A., and J. H. Lewis, to fill the vacancies, be elected.

Mr. Rutter seconded.

Mr. Murray Bain nominated Mr. Hart Buck as one of the stewards. He referred to Mr. Hart Buck's knowledge and experience of racing, to the services he had rendered as Acting Clerk of the course during Mr. Hough's absence, and said he thought if elected Mr. Hart Buck would make a very valuable addition to the list of stewards.

Mr. W. D. GRAHAM seconded.

The CHAIRMAN said it would be better to follow their usual course and ballot for the stewards.

Messrs McKie and Cruickshank were appointed scrutineers.

The following gentlemen were elected as Stewards:—Sis Thomas Jackson, Hon. C. P. Chater, C.M.G., Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G., Hon. T. H. Whitehead, Hon. J. J. Keswick, Messrs. D. Gillies, R. M. Gray, M. Grote, and J. H. Lewis, and Major Morris, R.A.

The CHAIRMAN said it had been suggested that the distance for the Champions Race should be reduced from a mile and a-half to a mile and a-quarter. The Champions in Shanghai and every other course in the North was a mile and a-quarter. It was thought this would conduce to larger fields not only in the Champions but also in the other races. The steward would be pleased to hear the opinion any gentleman present on the matter.

No observations were offered on the suggestion.

This concluded the proceedings.

FOOTBALL NOTES.

23rd October.

ASSOCIATION.

Mr. F. Browne, Honorary Secretary, informs us that the Hongkong Football Club will commence its regular season on Thursday next, the 26th instant, at half-past four o'clock, when the 38th company S.D., R.A., will be its opponent. This is the team, it will be remembered, that gave it such a hard battle in last season's final, when extra time was requisitioned before the club could gain a victory of 1 goal to nil.

A more interesting opening game could hardly have been arranged. The Club's team will consist of:—F. H. Kew, goal; B. C. M. Johnston, and A. Back, backs; H. W. Looker, C. T. Kew, and R. J. Hall, halves; and A. R. Lowe, H. E. Green, J. F. Noble, H. C. R. Hancock, and J. D. Danby, forwards.

With the exception of Johnston and Hall, new members who have performed well in the six-a-side games, all of these took part in the last final tie. Anton, Pinckney, and Howard are the old players not included.

The Club Grand Stand will be available for members and their lady friends to witness this game, and underneath it, to suit the convenience of members, 50 stalls for bicycles have been provided. Both of these provisions will supply wants and we are sure will be heartily appreciated.

We are asked to remind all clubs that October 31st is the last day on which entries, which must be accompanied by the entrance fee of \$3, will be received by the Shield Committee. Communications regarding the shield competition should be addressed, "The Secretary, The Hongkong Football Competition."

The members of the Hongkong Engineers' Football team have been at practice and the honorary secretary informs us they expect to play their opening match on Saturday next.

THE HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB'S SIX-A-SIDE COMPETITION.

This competition is approaching its closing stages, only three games now remaining to be

played, viz., Lowe v Noble, Lowe v Greene, and Lowe v Kew.

Six games were brought off last week, of which five were draws, the last four played failing to produce a single goal.

		goals
On Oct. 18th	Pinckney v Kew ...	1 to 1
	Looker v Mayson ...	2 to 1
On Oct. 18th	Noble v Pinckney ...	0 to 0
	Kew v Mayson ...	0 to 0
On Oct. 19th	Lowe v Looker ...	0 to 0
	Noble v Greene ...	0 to 0

The record at date is:—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals for.	Against.	Points.
Noble ...	5	3	0	2	5	0	8
Greene ...	5	3	1	1	6	1	7
Kew ...	5	1	1	3	4	4	5
Looker ...	6	1	2	3	5	8	5
Mayson ...	6	1	3	2	2	6	4
Pinckney ...	6	0	2	4	3	6	4
Lowe ...	3	0	0	3	1	1	3

The teams are most evenly matched, as witness the number of draws, nine of the eighteen games played having finished with "honours even."

It is as difficult as ever to spot the winner, for though Noble has the best position it is possible for either Greene or Lowe to beat him. If he wins on Monday against Lowe he is secure, otherwise the result is still open.

RUGBY.

The Rugby section of the Hongkong Football Club were out in force in a practice game on Tuesday last. The sides were "Whites" and "Colours" and the former after an even contest won by one goal=5 points, to nil.

THE HONGKONG FOOTBALL SHIELD COMPETITION.

The Honorary Secretary of the Shield Committee sends the following:—

The Committee of the Hongkong Football Competition met on Monday last to consider Rule 3 of the Competition, which then read as follows:—

"The Competition and all matters relating thereto shall be managed by a Committee composed of the following:—Messrs. H. W. Looker, R. W. Castle, R.A., F. J. Walwyn, R.W.F., D. Gow, J. F. A. Hastings, R.N., J. F. Noble, Honorary Treasurer, and F. Browne, Honorary Secretary. This Committee shall be, for all intents and purposes, the legal owners of the Shield."

It was the opinion of the Committee that representatives should be annually elected and also that any local team (not otherwise represented on the Committee) entering for the Competition should be entitled to have a representative on the Committee, also that the Navy should be entitled to have two representatives. It had been found that Naval teams up North desired amongst other things to be better informed as to the details of the Competition. It was therefore thought by the Committee that were one representative of the Navy to be someone stationed here, it would promote interest were the other to be selected from any ship on the China Station.

Rule 3 as amended now reads:—

"The management of the Competition shall be vested in a Committee constituted as follows:—The Honorary Treasurer and the Honorary Secretary for the time being of the Hongkong Football Club shall be the Honorary Treasurer and the Honorary Secretary for the time being of the Hongkong Football Competition and shall be *ex officio* members of the Committee. The Captain (Association) for the time being of the Hongkong Football Club shall also be an *ex officio* member of the Committee and shall be considered the representative of the Hongkong Football Club. The Line Regiment for the time being stationed in Hongkong, the Royal Artillery, and the Royal Engineers, shall each be entitled to have one representative on the Committee. The Navy shall be entitled to have two representatives on the Committee. Each local team entering the Competition shall be entitled to have one representative on the Committee. The names of the representatives

of the Army and the local teams shall be furnished to the Honorary Secretary each year with the entries to the Competition. The names of the representatives of the Navy shall be furnished to the Honorary Secretary on or before October 31st in each year.

The ownership of the Shield shall be vested in the Committee for the time being.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

FIRST ELEVEN V. NEXT SEVENTEEN.

This match was played on Saturday and resulted in a victory for the Seventeen on the first innings by seven runs. The following are the scores:—

FIRST INNINGS OF THE XVII.

Lt. Castle, R.A., b Langhorne	16
A. Humphreys, b Strong	2
Lt. Mulliken, R.A., b Strong	8
L. Lammert, c Strong, b Hancock	6
T. J. Wild, st. Thompson, b Langhorne	0
Lt. Higgin, R.W.F., c Thompson, b Vallings	17
Capt. Buttanshaw, c Hancock, b Langhorne	1
Lt. Orton, R.N., b Langhorne	12
Hall, b Hancock	1
H. E. Green, c and b Ross	4
G. E. Woodcock, c Thompson, b Vallings	0
Lt. Jelf, R.N., run out	14
Rev. Johnson, b Ross	8
D. Wood, not out	10
Major Griffin, R.A., c Tuck, b Ross	0
Lt. Greene, R.A., c Rotherham, b Vallings	0
R. J. Gerrard, c Tuck, b Vallings	0
Extras	4

Total ... 94

FIRST INNINGS OF THE XI.

H. Hancock, b Mulliken	18
Lt. Strong, R.M.L.I., c and b Higgin	28
Capt. Langhorne, R.A., b Mulliken	0
Wilson, R.N., c Johnson, b Higgin	7
Dr. Tuck, R.N., c Wood, b Mulliken	0
A. G. Ward, b Green	20
J. A. Ross, c and b Green	20
Rev. Vallings, c Jerrard, b Green	2
Lt. Rotherham, R.W.F., b Johnson	0
A. R. Lowe, lbw. b Johnson	4
Lt. Thomson, R.A., not out	0
Extras	3

Total ... 91

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

THE XVII.

First Innings.

	Overs.	Maid.	Runs.	Wides.	N.B.	Wickets.
Vallings	15.3	4	27	—	—	4
Strong	8	2	18	—	—	2
Langhorne	6	3	12	—	—	4
Hancock	7	3	13	—	—	2
Lowe	3	—	9	—	—	—
Ross	8	5	15	—	—	8

THE XI.

First Innings.

	Overs.	Maid.	Runs.	Wides.	N.B.	Wickets.
Higgin	11	4	23	—	—	2
Mulliken	11	2	42	—	—	3
Johnson	6	2	15	—	—	2
Green	5.3	2	8	—	—	3

SECOND INNINGS OF THE XVII.

Lt. Castle, R.A., c and b Ward	1
A. Humphreys, b Ward	7
Lt. Mulliken, R.A., b Wilson	7
L. Lammert, b Ward	1
T. J. Wild, not out	22
Lt. Higgin, R.W.F., b Wilson	0
Capt. Buttanshaw, c Langhorne, b Wilson	8
Lt. Orton, R.N., b Ward	2
H. E. Green, not out	9
Extras	5

Total ... 62

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

THE XVII.

Second Innings.

	Overs.	Maid.	Runs.	Wides.	N.B.	Wickets.
Wilson	9	2	21	—	—	3
Ward	9	1	26	—	—	4
Vallings	2	1	2	—	—	—
Hancock	2	—	8	—	—	—

The China Gazette of the 19th October says:—We greatly regret to announce the death of Mr. P. A. W. Ottomeier, which took place this afternoon at his residence in Soochow Road. Mr. Ottomeier was one of the most popular of the German community in Shanghai and his friends of every nationality will deplore his death. He had been in Shanghai for over a quarter of a century and was as well known in sporting as in commercial circles. He was one of the founders of the German Club. It is only a few months ago that the senior partner of his firm, Sylva & Co., died. Mr. Ottomeier was 51 years of age.

RUSSIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

The *Kobe Chronicle* translates the following telegrams from Japanese papers:—

Seoul, 14th October.

It is stated that the Korean Government made an official reply last night to the Russian Minister's demand with regard to the purchase of land at Masanpho. The reply points out that the Korean Government has no longer anything to do with the affair, and informs Russia that negotiations should be opened directly with the Japanese Government.

Seoul, 15th October.

The gist of the reply of the Korean Government to the demand of Russia is said to have been that nothing could now be done, as the land at Masanpho desired by Russia—had already been purchased by the Japanese, so that the Russian Government must treat directly with Japan, which was now the owner of the land.

Tokyo, 15th October.

In case the Russian Government refers the land lease question at Masanpho directly to the Japanese Government, the latter resolved to decline it with decision, whatever demand Russia may make.

Tokyo, 17th October.

A Peking dispatch of the 15th instant which has reached Tokyo states that the Russian Minister has had an audience with the Empress Dowager and the Emperor. It is believed the object of the Russian Minister is either to express the disapproval of the Russian Government with regard to the dispatch to Japan of the commissioners Liu and Ching, or to make representations in regard to the Peking Railway.

Peking, 16th October.

It is reported that the Empress Dowager today sent a message secretly to Messrs. Liu and Ching, who were recently sent to Japan on an alleged commercial mission, expressing her satisfaction at the results.

The ostensible reason for the audience of the Russian Minister with the Empress Dowager is the presentation of a decoration. It is reported, however, that he took occasion of the audience to point out that there was apparently a feeling of antipathy growing up in the Chinese Government against Russia, and that the dispatch of Liu and Ching on a mission to Japan was a discourteous action towards Russia.

It is believed by some that the Russian Minister has demanded that a large quantity of firearms should be bought by China from Russia.

Peking, 17th October.

Yesterday's dispatch stated that the Russian Minister presented a decoration, but in reality he presented certain documents. It is believed the Russian Minister will set out shortly on a tour of inspection in Mongolia.

Later.

The audience of the Russian Minister with the Empress Dowager and the Emperor with the object of presenting their Majesties with a copy of the record of the Tsar's travels in the Far East when he was Tsarevich (1).

DIFFERENTIAL DUTIES ON ASIATIC GOODS IN TONKIN.

The Hanoi Chamber of Commerce has made representations to the Government with reference to the differential duties charged on goods coming respectively from China and Japan. Formerly articles of Asiatic origin were subjected to a uniform favoured treatment, but this is now confined to articles of Chinese origin, the result being that goods from Japan have to pay much more heavily than goods from China. From the discussion we gather that goods from Hongkong come under the lower tariff and that Japanese goods purchased in Hongkong consequently pay less than the same goods procured from Japan direct. The following illustrations of the different amounts payable as duty on two classes are given

	From China	From Japan
Lacquered ware	Frcs. 20	Frcs. 190
Hats	5	350
Cordage	21	5
Mats	3	6
Combs, pipes, etc.	25	150
Screws	50	1,600
Embroideries	500	500

A QUESTION OF RELIGIOUS TOLERATION AT SHANGHAI.

Some time ago the Shanghai Municipal Council refused to allow a Japanese service to take place in the chapel attached to the public mortuary. Considerable public feeling was aroused by the incident and as a meeting of the ratepayers was to be held for another purpose the Council resolved to incorporate this question in the business to be brought forward.

The meeting was held on the 17th October and the Council submitted the following resolution:—"That the Council be and is hereby authorised forthwith to undertake the construction in the Bubbling Well Cemetery of a Mortuary Chapel to be reserved for Christian services, it being understood that the existing building in this Cemetery shall, upon completion of the proposed new Chapel, be open to the use of all members of the Foreign community, irrespective of nationality or creed."

The following amendment was moved:—

"Resolved, that the Council be and is hereby authorised to throw open to the use of all members of the Foreign community, irrespective of nationality or creed, the present mortuary chapel and crematorium in the Bubbling Well Cemetery."

It transpired that a letter had been received from the Rev. H. C. Hodges in which the Council were threatened that if any but Christian services were allowed in the crematorium building, neither he, Dr. Muirhead, nor Mr. Darwent would hold services there. The Rev. W. Muirhead amidst loud groans and hisses (a shocking reception to an old resident) defended the incumbent of Trinity Cathedral and was supported by Dr. Edkins. Dr. Farnham announced that he had often preached in Buddhist temples, and that he did not sympathise with Mr. Hodges; and the Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott pointed out that it was a question of morality, and that neither morality nor religion could be satisfied by the money of the public generally being taken to construct a building which was then to be denied to any who were not Christians.

Upon a vote being taken the amendment was carried by large majority.

TRAMWAYS AT SHANGHAI.

THE PROPOSAL REJECTED.

At the annual meeting of the Shanghai ratepayers held on the 10th March, 1898, it was resolved "That the Council be and is hereby authorised to consider the expediency of the establishment of a system of tramways in the streets of the Settlement, and in its discretion to formulate a scheme for the ratification of Ratepayers by which the system may be carried into effect." In accordance with this resolution tenders were invited and on the 17th inst. a special meeting of the ratepayers was held, to consider this and other business, and the following resolution was submitted:—"That the Council be and is hereby authorised to grant a franchise for the construction and working of a system of Electric Tramways in Shanghai to the 'Shanghai Tramway Syndicate, Ltd.' in terms of that Company's tender, published in the *North-China Daily News* of the 7th October, 1899."

On the motion being put to the meeting it was lost on the show of hands by a large majority.

MARSHAL SU.

It is reported in native official circles that, when Marshal Su has finished his work of defining the boundaries of the French leased territory at Kuangchowwan, he will return to Ch'ingchou, on the Kuangtung-Tongking frontier, which city has been made the headquarters of the forces of the Two Kuang provinces, ever since the Franco-Chinese war of 1884. While at Ch'ingchou, Marshal Su will select 15 battalions (7,500 men) of his best disciplined troops who are to be at once transported to his new headquarters at Tsingkiangpu, North Kiangsu. In the meantime a number of Marshal Su's officers have been active in Kiangsu, Anhui, and Honan, where another 7,500 to 10,000 men are being enlisted for the new Army Corps to be stationed at Tsingkiangpu by the end of the present year.—*N. C. Daily News*.

PRINCE HENRY.

Shanghai, 19th October.

The German Royal Squadron in these waters consisting of the *Deutschland* and *Kaiserin Augusta* arrived at Woosung at noon, H.R.H. Prince Henry being on board the flagship. The cruiser *Ilis* went out to meet the two larger vessels and the N. D. Lloyd tender was in waiting to bring the Prince up to Shanghai, where he arrived shortly after three, landing at the P. & O. Jetty. He is stopping at the German Consulate. The *Kaiserin*, which is the largest ship that ever came up the river, was brought up by Pilot Carmichael and moored opposite Messrs. Farnham & Co., Ltd. Cosmopolitan Dock, where she will undergo extensive repairs which will take fully three months.—*China Gazette*.

SHENG AND HIS RAILWAY SCHEMES.

According to a private letter received at Shanghai from a member of H.E. Sheng's staff now at Peking, H.E. was recently received twice in public audience in the Grand Council Chamber and once in private audience in an ordinary Throne-hall. His first public audience lasted one hour, but in the second the question of the details of Sheng's railways in the Southern provinces being gone into, the audience lasted quite two hours, at the end of which the Empress Dowager was pleased to commend H.E.'s activity and shrewdness. As for the private audience the affair was more of a personal character during which, it is reported here, in Shanghai, H.E. promised a "voluntary" private contribution towards the Empress Dowager's Privy Purse of something like Tls. 50,000.—*N. C. Daily News*.

THE IMPERIAL CHINESE RAILWAYS OF NORTH-CHINA.

Foreign residents of Tientsin and Peking are, of course, fully aware of the extent of the line that has been opened in the North to public traffic, and how substantially and carefully it has been constructed under the able direction of the Engineer-in-Chief, Mr. C. W. Kinder. But foreigners in Central and Southern China who have never visited Tientsin or the capital have, perhaps, only a vague idea of the mileage of the district passed through, of the recent extensions, or of the progress that has been made with proposed extensions, so that a few words on these points will probably prove interesting.

It may be taken for granted that it is generally known that a double rail line runs from Peking to Tientsin, with its terminus at Machiapu, some few miles outside the wall of the Capital, the distance being a fraction under 80 miles. At present there are three trains a day running each way, two being ordinary and one express. The ordinary trains leave either end respectively at 6 a.m. and between 2 and 3 p.m. taking five hours for the journey. No foreigner would travel through by these trains from choice, preferring the express that leaves either end at 11.30 a.m. and completes the journey in three hours and forty minutes.

When the line was first opened the 1st-class were cushioned and made as comfortable as circumstances would permit, but in a very short time all this had to be altered, as the habits peculiar to Chinese soon rendered these carriages quite unfit for use by cleanly people, even though they were not too fastidious. So that now the 1st-class carriages are provided with wooden seats, made as comfortable as the nature of that material will permit. But with the 11.30 trains runs a postal car under the control of the Imperial Chinese Post-office, and as these are considered the private property of Sir Robert Hart, a part of the car has been comfortably upholstered and is reserved for such foreign travellers as choose to make use of it. To travel by these reserved cars it is not necessary to take the ordinary ticket, but each traveller when seated in the car is provided by the foreign postal clerk with a special pass, for which he has to pay the sum of \$5. The comfort thus obtained is well worth the charge made.

On the other side of Tientsin is a single-track line running almost due east for 27 miles to Tangku, which is now virtually the shipping

port for Tientsin, and, judging by the present appearance of the Peiho, is likely to be permanently and solely the port for that emporium. From Tangku the line takes a north-easterly direction to Shanghai and beyond. The country about Tangku is dreary in the extreme, being a mere mud flat, devoid of stick or stone, and devoted only to the production of salt from brine pans, but a few miles beyond scanty crops begin to appear and the country generally improves as each mile is passed. At Lutai, 51 miles from Tientsin, are several large camps of native soldiers, and beyond this the country improves greatly in appearance owing to its being better wooded. At Tangshan, 80 miles from Tientsin, the Kaiping coal fields are reached, and thence to Kuyeh, 14 miles further on, some 10 collieries are at work, but the vast coal fields that exist in this district have as yet only been partially exploited. At Tangshan the dull monotonous plain is pleasingly diversified by low hills, and thence onward the country is better wooded and is highly cultivated. At Lanchou, 113 miles from Tientsin, the hill crosses the Lan Ho, and as this river is subject to heavy and dangerous floods during the rainy season the bridging of it was an exceedingly difficult task. In the dry season the bridge passes over a vast stretch of sand, while the river, though a considerable and important stream, gives no trouble. But during floods it rises to the top of the strong stone piers that support the iron girder bridge, besides bringing down enormous quantities of silt, that is everywhere thickly deposited. Lanchou is growing in importance as a place of trade since the railway was built, and large quantities of paper and charcoal are now brought down the river in boats to be transferred to the cars at Lanchou. Soon after passing Lanchou the railway approaches the sea coast, and a station has been opened on the line, 152 miles from Tientsin, for Peitaiho, the well-known seaside resort of the North, which brings the traveller within four miles of that place. Twenty-one miles beyond this and Shanhaikuan is reached, 174 miles from Tientsin and for long this was the terminus of the line. For some time past the official time-tables have included trains running to Chunghouso 40 miles further on, or a total distance from Tientsin of 214 miles.

The line, however, is now fully completed to Chenchou 73 miles further east an important city that frequently appears on foreign maps as Kinchon, so that it is very often confounded with the city of that name on the Liaotung Peninsula. Local traffic has lately been carried between Chunghouso and Chenchou, so that the next official time-table will doubtless include train service from Peking and Tientsin to Chenchou, making in all 367 miles open for traffic from the capital, or 287 open miles from Tientsin.

In addition to the main lines, under Chinese management, there are two short branches in working order,—namely, one of 10 miles from Kaohiao, a place about 15 miles west of Chenchou, to Tienchiachang, a town on the coast, and another from Nuerrho, close to Chenchou, some 30 miles in length, leading to the collieries at Nanpiao. This makes a grand total of mileage open to traffic under the Imperial Chinese Railway Administration of North-China, at the present time, of 407 miles. The work of laying lines from Tangku to the various wharves on the river, in order to facilitate shipping interests, is now in progress, and when completed will be no unimportant undertaking.

It must also be borne in mind that 88 miles of railway have been fully constructed by Mr. Kinder and his staff from Fengtai—live miles from Peking on the Tientsin line—to Paotingfu, together with a short branch of 10 miles from Liuliho to Choukontien, which has been handed over to the Belgian Syndicate as forming part of the Lu-Han Railway. Amongst those who have any knowledge of the subject the consensus of opinion is that it is extremely problematical whether a further distance of anything like 88 miles will be added by the Belgian Syndicate to the work done by Mr. Kinder, though there is a staff of 20 foreign engineers already engaged on the work. That where there is "a multitude of counsellors there is wisdom" is no doubt true in some instances, but the axiom does not seem to apply to the laying of a railroad in

China on the system followed by the Belgian engineers, who do not make anything like that progress in construction which Mr. Kinder and his staff accomplished. As yet the Belgians have had no exceptional difficulties on the line to face; so, judging from what they have already done and the enormously difficult problems they will have to meet when it becomes necessary to take into consideration plans for crossing the Yellow River, the opinion of experts is that the Creek Kalends will see the conclusion of the Lu-Han Railway by the Belgian Syndicate.

It will have been seen that close on 500 miles of railway have been constructed under Mr. Kinder, and it is acknowledged by all professional men that the work has been thoroughly well done, and that the best materials alone have been used. Yet all this has been accomplished at the extremely moderate cost of £6,000 a mile, including rolling stock and plant, the 80 miles of line from Peking to Tientsin being a double one. This, it must be borne in mind, is the figure allowed by the Chinese officials who have had the control of the finances, and there is good reason to believe that, had the financial control from the first been in the hands of trusty foreigners, as the executive part has been, the cost would have been found not the exceed £4,500 per mile. What a marvellous result this is, even at the higher figure, compared with the Indian lines costing £15,000 per mile! It is noteworthy that the entire cost of the double line of 80 miles from Peking to Tientsin was under five million taels, and yet proposals were made to the Chinese Government from other influential sources to build it a cost of 10 million taels, which proposal was happily not accepted.

One reason for this commendable economy is that Mr. Kinder has the direct control of all work done on the line, no matter of what nature. He is quite independent of any consulting engineer in London, nor is he hampered by plans made at great cost by others in Europe which are given to him to carry out, so that he is free to adapt his work to local necessities, and to alter or deviate from his plans as circumstances and prudence dictate. While insisting on none but the very best material being used, the strictest economy in the use of it is practised, so that, as one Engineer on the line pertinently remarked, "two bolts are not used where one will suffice." It goes without saying that honesty of purpose, great professional ability, and indomitable perseverance are the main factors in Mr. Kinder's great success, and though the majority of the engineers on the line are British it does not follow that no other nationalities have been employed, for Mr. Kinder recognises the value of the spirit of emulation and is prepared to take any good man, no matter where he may have been born. Still, it is evident that there must be one dominating system in the construction of the line, and that has been British. The result shows that this could not have been improved upon.

It is well known that, so far as projected at present, the existing line has to be extended in a northeasterly direction to Hainmintun, 106 miles beyond Chenchou, or 473 miles from Peking, with a branch from Kaopantze, about 40 miles beyond Chenchou, leading to Yingkow, near to the Foreign Settlement of Newchwang. Beyond Chenchou several difficult rivers have to be crossed, and the bridging of these will take place later on, but meanwhile the construction of various sections of the embankment has been vigorously pushed forward, and though the winter will interfere with much of the work it will not be many months ere trains are running to Hsinmintun and Yingkow. The line to Yingkow from the junction at Kaopantze is only 95 miles in length.

The terminus at Yingkow will be north of the Liao river, or some distance from the main line of the Manchurian Railway. It has not yet been determined where a connection—if any—is to be made with the Russian line, but it may be that a branch of the Manchurian Railway will run to Yingkow, south of the river, or that the Chinese line may ultimately be extended from Hainmintun to Moukden, a distance of about 50 miles, and there connect with the Russian line.—*N. C. Daily News.*

The German gunboat *Titis* arrived at Shanghai on the 19th October from the Yangtze.

FUNDS FOR THE LUNGCHOW RAILWAY.

It is reported from Peking that the Tsung Yamen has borrowed from the Russo-Chinese Bank Tls. 1,200,000, for the commencement of the construction of Lungchow Railway in Kuangsi, and that the loan was signed and sealed by the respective parties on the 20th of September last, while the matter was reported to the Throne on the 22th of that month.—*N. C. Daily News.*

MARRIAGE OF MISS CHARLOTTE MYERS AND MR. P. R. WALSHAM.

A very wide interest was taken in the wedding of Miss Charlotte Cunningham Scott Myers, the youngest daughter of Dr. W. Wykeham Myers, of Formosa, to Mr. Percy Romilly Walsham, son of Sir John Walsham, Bart., K.C.M.G., which took place at the Cathedral, Shanghai, on Saturday afternoon, 21st October. Both the families concerned are very well known in China, and the ceremony and the subsequent reception were both largely attended. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of white satin, embroidered down the front in "true lovers' knots" in white silk and pearls, with a court train of brocaded satin. She was attended by her sister, Miss Myers, and Miss M. D. Brazier, as bridesmaids. They were attired in white glacé silk, trimmed with white chiffon, turquoise velvet and paste buckles, and wore toques to match, with white ostrich plumes. The little trainbearers were Miss Vera Milles and Miss Daisy Reid. They wore white embroidered muslin over blue silk, with blue ribbon draped across the front, and white picture hats. Mr. F. J. Mayers and Comte René d'Anjou (both of the Imperial Maritime Customs) were respectively best man and groomsmen. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. C. P. Scott, D.D., Bishop of North China, and the Rev. H. C. Hodges. Later in the day a reception was held at the residence of the Acting Consul-General, Mr. Pelham Warren. Among the large number present were Sir Nicholas and Lady Hannen, Miss Hannen, Mr. F. S. A. Bourne and Mrs. Bourne, Baron von Prittwitz and Gaffron (Secretary of the German Legation at Peking), and many others. Telegrams were received from numerous friends who were unable to be present. During the reception Mr. Pelham Warren proposed the health of the happy couple. At its close Mr. and Mrs. Walsham left for Kinkiang, from which place they go to the Customs bungalow for the honeymoon. Presents were received from far and near, all of a very handsome description. The bridegroom gave the bride a gold curb bracelet, while the bride's present to her husband was a set of silver-backed hair brushes. Sir John and Lady Walsham sent a sapphire and diamond bracelet, a gold watch, and a cheque, Dr. and Mrs. Myers gave a piano, and Miss Myers a silver candlestick and frames.—*N. C. Daily News.*

THE BOCCA TIGRIS FORTS TO BE STRENGTHENED.

Kang Yi's departure for the North from Canton has again been delayed, says the *Hupao*, a secret edict having been received by him on the 5th instant to inspect carefully the great forts at Humen, at the entrance of the Pearl River (Bocca Tigris forts). It is intended, according to a Peking report, to use the money collected by Kang Yi at Canton to strengthen and increase the number of high power guns at Humen, as it is believed that war cannot be averted if China is to preserve her independence.—*N. C. Daily News.*

The *Echo de Chine* learns that the Americans have suffered a serious defeat in the Philippines, but that the news was prevented reaching Hongkong. Some hundreds of U.S. soldiers were made prisoners and the Filipinos had captured an American gun-boat. The *Echo* adds:—"We give this news with all reserve, but we have serious reasons to believe that we shall have to confirm it shortly." We anticipate that our contemporary will find it has been imposed upon.

CHINA'S ARMY TO BE MODELLED ON THE JAPANESE.

According to a Peking dispatch the Viceroy of the Liangkiang, Hukwang, Szechuan, Min, Che, and Liangkuang have reported to the Tsungli Yamen that, in obedience to Imperial instructions, they are sending a number of military officers from the foreign-drilled regiments under their respective commands to Japan, to study the Japanese military system so as to introduce the same into China. Further that, in the meantime, Japanese instructors should be engaged to help in this task. It is stated that the Tsungli Yamen is now in communication with the Japanese Minister in Peking in regard to this last matter.—N. C. Daily News

NOTES FROM WEIHAIWEI.

6th October.

The Argentine Republic's training ship the *Presidente Sarmiento* spent a few days at Weihaiwei recently, leaving for Kiaochow, Hongkong, Manila and so round the world, on the 3rd instant.

The *Edithen*, one of the new German-built cruisers left on the 3rd instant, after a few days' stay, to rejoin the Squadron at Miaotao (Tengchow), the new Naval Headquarters of the Peking fleet.

Ships in Weihaiwei harbour on the 6th: *Centurion*, leaving on the 10th to join the Barfleur in Corsea waters, the *Victorious*, the *Orlando*, the *Whiting*, and the *Alacrity* shortly leaving for Hongkong.

The *Aurora* and the *Plover* left for Nagasaki on the 5th instant. The former is expected back a month hence. Commander Gaunt, the ex-Commissioner, and his wife left by the *Aurora* for a trip to Japan.

Colonel A. B. F. Dorward, D. S. O., R. E., who arrived by the *Kingsing* on the 23rd ultimo, entered upon his duties as Commissioner on the 2nd instant.—N. C. Daily News.

ACCIDENT TO THE "HANSA."

Singapore, 18th October.

The German cruiser *Hansa* which left for China at eight o'clock this morning, had to put back owing to two of her firemen being severely scalded by the explosion of a steam-pipe in the engine-room. The men have been removed to the General Hospital, and the *Hansa* will resume her voyage to-morrow.

19th October.

We recorded yesterday that the German cruiser *Hansa* started her journey to China yesterday morning and had to put back in consequence of an accident in the engine-room, by means of which two firemen were severely injured, a steam-pipe bursting.

The cruiser came back to Port to send the two men to Hospital. She arrived back yesterday morning, being at the time the accident happened only thirty miles out. We regret to say that the two men died while being brought ashore. Their names were Paul Feiske and Otto Jagow.

An inquest was held this morning and a verdict of "accidental death" returned.

A party of men from the vessel landed this morning and buried the two unfortunate men, with due honours.

The *Hansa* proceeded to Shanghai at eleven o'clock this morning.—Free Press.

THE SHIPPING RING OR THE CONFERENCE TRICK.

Singapore, 19th October.

Mercantile firms and shippers in Singapore not particularly concerned in shipping are gnashing their teeth at the last move of the Conference, which is no less than a sudden rise in freights of 5/- per ton.

The Shipping Conference is an exceedingly strong one, and has practically controlled freights from the Far East for over a year. From a low rate, caused by competition, so low as to be hardly payable to ship-owners—the rate has been gradually increased, the system obtaining being a rebate on freights at the end of the year if the cargo is shipped only by Conference steamers, till now it stands at 35/-

Shippers have always grumbled since the rates were so abnormally increased, but with the nose between the thumb and finger of the oppressor nothing could be done. The last move, however, is likely to stir the bile of shippers in Singapore, and throughout the East, to bring in, if possible, shipping competition. The moment for the rise is no doubt an ideal one. In consequence of the political outlook there are no tramps available to come to the East. But not only are shippers upset by the rise, but they are also very much upset by the suddenness of the move. Produce is sold on a certain calculation of cost of freight. If that rate is suddenly raised, dealers suffer. There is always a certain amount of cargo held as ready to ship, but without the contracts being actually completed. It is sold on the basis of the current rate of freight. On a moderate calculation there are perhaps two thousand tons of freight, already sold on the old basis, that will now have to pay the 5/- extra. That is a very considerable loss, inflicted for the most part on Singapore firms. Is not this a question for the Chamber of Commerce to take up? While of course it is a mere question of trading, profit on the one side and loss on the other, the general effect on the trade of the Colony is distinctly bad. Witness its effect on the tin trade of Malacca.

As we have said the Conference is exceedingly strong. The rise is no doubt dictated from head offices, and there is not much good grumbling to agents here. But the question is becoming a very serious one and a solution will have to be found. Excessive transport rates have ruined many a trade. They add not one fraction to the use-value of products, and only enhance the exchange-value, which again tends to reduce consumption.

It is a question for shippers and commercial men. But we wonder what would be the effect of the Russian Volunteer Fleet sending one of their magnificent steamers monthly direct to London? They carry little or no cargo for a great part of the year and so are available. Six or seven thousand tons of cargo sent off monthly would probably make the Conference "sit up."—Free Press

TYPHOON IN JAPAN.

A TRAIN BLOWN OVER A BRIDGE.

TIDAL WAVE.

THE "TONKIN" AND "SERBIA" IN COLLISION.

The recent serious railway accident in Japan, some particulars of which were given in Thursday's issue, was caused by a typhoon gust. The train, which left Ueno, Tokyo, at 10 a.m. on the 7th for Fukushima, encountered a heavy gust of wind as it neared the bridge over the Hamaki River (about 3 miles from the Yaita station). The coupling between the locomotive and the passenger carriages broke, and the locomotive safely passed over the bridge, but the passenger cars, being lighter, were caught by the wind and thrown into the river.

The typhoon appears to have been an exceptionally disastrous one. The limits of the storm appear to have extended across a wide stretch from Shizuoka prefecture to Tokyo and the North-eastern provinces. A tidal wave was experienced at Mayeda Shinden, Taganoura, and Sunayama in Fuji district, Shizuoka prefecture (near Shizuoka), and over 50 houses at the former village and over 30 at the latter village were washed away. Regarding the loss of life caused by the tidal wave, it is reported that 28 people were killed at Shinaama, in Taganoura, where 13 bodies were recovered; and at Mayeda Shinden 23 persons were killed, 12 bodies being recovered. In these two villages alone 70 people were severely injured.

At Yokohama while the typhoon was at its height, the waves washed over the Bund, and the din made by falling tiles and "loose ends" generally was startling. The M.M. steamer *Tonkin* had a narrow escape from destruction. She was lying alongside the pier on the south side, but carried away her mooring and slightly damaged the pier. Two anchors were put out, but she dragged them and collided with the Hamburg American liner

Serbia, at which juncture, fortunately, the typhoon had greatly moderated; otherwise serious damage might have resulted. A line was thrown from the *Tonkin* and she was made fast to the *Serbia*, when only a few yards from the breakwater. Had the wind continued half an hour longer, she must inevitably have been dashed to pieces, as her engines had just been taken to pieces to be cleaned, so that it was impossible to make use of them.

The *Serbia* sustained some damage by the collision. She was struck by the *Tonkin's* stem abreast of the No. 1 hatching and a second time further aft abreast of the fore rigging.

THE "PRESIDENTE SARMIENTO."

Shanghai, 13th October.

It is unfortunate that the Argentine cruiser and training ship, *Presidente Sarmiento*, Capt. O. Betheder, which arrived at Woosung on Tuesday from Kiaochow, is not visiting Shanghai, for she is indeed an interesting vessel and reflects great credit on the Republic, for neither money, fore-thought, nor pains have been spared to make her a perfect naval school-ship. Built at Messrs. Laird and Co.'s yard, Birkenhead, in 1897, her hull is of modern type, but for drill purposes she is fitted as an auxiliary, being full-rigged on the three masts, and engined to 2,000 i.h.p. with 14 knots' speed. Her propeller has feathering blades, a patent which has given every satisfaction. The vessel's displacement is 2,850 tons. The crew musters 350 all told and is composed of 14 commissioned officers and engineers, 40 midshipmen, 120 apprentice boys, a large number of non-commissioned officers, 100 1st-class A.B.'s besides stokers and several on the civil list. She was commissioned on the 29th of June last year and on the 12th of January left Buenos Ayres for a cruise round the world. The armament, with the exception of four 4.7 in Armstrong guns, is irregular, every approved type of gun being carried for completer instruction in gunnery; neither is the torpedo department forgotten, the vessel having three tubes and all the latest contrivance. Each commissioned officer regularly teaches the particular branch he is most proficient in the classes including subject in artillery fortification theoretical and practical engineering, and electricity in all the uses in warfare. Civilians are also carried for the study of languages, principally English and French, photography, fencing, and music, the last art being taught by a skilled pianist and organist. The 1st class A.B.'s are being trained for non-commissioned officers. Besides the ordinary boat equipment a 25ft. half-deck racing cutter is carried which can also be converted into a full-rigged ship. The boat, which carries a centre board, is remarkably stiff and handles well under her unique rig. Afloat she is a perfect model of the cruiser. Since leaving home the vessel has visited the principal ports round the South American coast to San Francisco, then crossed the Pacific, calling at Honolulu, where all on board helped the Americans to celebrate the "Glorious Fourth" and five days later the compliment was returned by the Americans by assisting at the anniversary of their guests' Independence Day. From Honolulu they struck across to Japan, visiting Yokohama, Kobe, etc., then made for Chefoo. The 20th ultimo was a fête-day and a colossal picnic was organised on the Island of Kung-kung-tao (Chefoo), where whole oxen and sheep were roasted in the open. Their stay at Woosung is limited to about five days, when they proceed to Hongkong for stores thence they will visit Manila, and pick up all the large ports en route for home via the Canal, including New York and Cuba. The voyage so far has been a most pleasant and instructive one and we are told that a marked all-round improvement is most noticeable in the youthful crew.—N. C. Daily News.

The Italian cruiser *Carlo Alberto*, from Aden, bound for China, arrived at Colombo on the 11th October and was to leave in a few days for her destination. The *Carlo Alberto* is an armoured cruiser of 6,500 tons and 13,000 horse-power, and was built in 1896 at Spezia. She carries 12 six-inch Q.F., six 4 in., two 2.9 in., two 2.2 in., and two machine guns.

THE RECENT TIDAL WAVE IN JAPAN.

Particulars of the disastrous tidal waves which occurred in the Bay of Suruga, Shizuoka prefecture, on Saturday, the 7th inst. are to hand. The disaster is indeed one of the most severe and fatal of any which ever occurred in this country since the north-eastern districts were invaded by the tidal waves from the Pacific in 1896, when there was immense loss of life and property. It was about 8 p.m. on the 7th when the storm was raging furiously that the tidal wave occurred in the Bay with the result that men and women, old and young, as well as much property on the coasts of Fuji, Ambara, Shita and other districts were carried out to sea, especially in the vicinity of Tagono-ura which was the centre of invasion. The height of the waves is said to have been 5 or 6 *jo* (over 50 feet high), so that the extent of the disaster may be easily imagined.—*Kobe Herald*.

ENGLISH VERSUS GERMAN FLANNEL.

English flannel (says the *Japan Times*) has at last begun to regain the position it formerly occupied in the Japanese market. Where it was for some time temporarily overshadowed by the German fabric. The latter was able for a while to enjoy an ascendancy over its English rival, on account of its cheapness and its catching designs, especially intended to suit the taste of the Japanese. This state of things continued during the last three years. But three years' experience has proved that the German goods wear out more quickly, are not so pleasant to the touch, and possess other disadvantages, and the result is they are at present patronised by country folk only.

THE JAPANESE PRESS ON THE TRANSVAAL QUESTION.

There is, says the *Japan Mail* a remarkable consensus on the part of Japanese journals as to the probability that England's task in South Africa may create an opportunity in the Far East for other Powers to give free rein to their ambitions. Great Britain's function as the police-constable of the world thus receives another illustration. It must be confessed that guardianship of the peace is not prominent among the duties she performs in that capacity, but still the Far East, much as she has exploited it, seems to feel that her company is better than her room. That is satisfactory, as far as it goes. Perhaps, too, the Transvaal will not fill England's hands quite so full as our vernacular contemporaries imagine. It will not occupy the fleet at all, and ships are the important factor in Far-Eastern politics at present.

DROUGHT AND POLITICS.

According to news recently received from Peking it would seem that people in the North are beginning to think that the drought there is a token of the wrath of Heaven against the Empress Dowager for deposing the Emperor. This is gradually being also felt by the higher classes and certain Ministers of the Court; but, so far, no one has been daring enough to broach the subject to the Empress Dowager. Some think that, should the drought be prolonged, there will be men ready to risk their future, by secretly memorialising the Empress Dowager on the subject and advising her for the sake of peace and harmony to return again to Eho Park and allow the Emperor to rule as before.—*N. O. Daily News*.

JAPAN AND INDIA.

The question between Japan and British India has come under the observation of vernacular newspapers, and is seized by the *Mainichi* as a weapon for attacking Viscount Aoki. India allowed the two years' grace to expire without signifying her adherence to the Anglo-Japanese Revised Treaty. She then announced her desire to adhere, but stipulated for the insertion of a clause empowering her to exclude Japanese subjects at any time. It is difficult to

see the object of such a clause, inasmuch as every independent State is always competent to close its doors against any foreign nationals if it be so minded, and the Indian Government was consequently asking for Conventional recognition of a right which it already possessed from a source much higher than the sanction of a treaty. However, there is no accounting for the idiosyncracies of diplomats. The same line of reasoning leads us to the conclusion that Japan need have no hesitation about acceding to India's proposal. Whether such a provision exists in the Treaty or does not exist, India has the right, and Japan would be none the worse for humouring the fancy of her *vis-à-vis*. Very likely Viscount Aoki takes that view, as most sensible men would, we imagine. But the *Mainichi* endeavours to hold him up to execration as a statesman ready to sacrifice his country's honour, and avers that Privy Council has interfered to save Japan. Extremely silly writing, surely. No national honour is going to be sacrificed over this matter. We suspect that Japan is in no hurry about concluding the arrangement, for India would be the chief gainer by it. India has a uniform tariff for imports from all parts of the world. She can not offer any inducement to Japan in that field. But Japan has conventional Tariffs and a Statutory Tariff. At present, goods exported from India to this country are taxed under the Statutory Tariff, whereas a very large percentage of them would fall under the Conventional Tariff if India adhered to the Revised Treaty. In fact, it is doubtful whether any country would benefit more largely than India by the Conventional rates. Under the circumstances she would better consult her own interests, we imagine, did she refrain from encumbering the Treaty with superfluous and abnormal provisions, which confer no new right or privilege on herself and create prejudices in the mind of her *vis-à-vis*.—*Japan Mail*.

THE C.D.O. IN HONGKONG.

In an interesting and instructive letter sent by the China Association to the Colonial Office on the subject of "Contagious Disease in Hongkong," Mr. R. S. Gundry, the Hon. Secretary refers to the previous letters sent to the Colonial Office on the subject, showing the deplorable consequences which had resulted from the abolition of ordinances which had been enacted by the Colonial Legislature for the control of venereal disease in Hongkong. He writes:—

Reports and statistics were adduced, showing the persistent improvement in the sanitary condition of the Colony which followed the enactment of those ordinances in 1858, and the immediate revulsion and deterioration which followed upon their repeal in 1887. Extracts were quoted from Army Medical Reports to show that, previous to 1858, Hongkong was proverbial for an aggravated form of venereal disease. The enactment of what are known as the Contagious Diseases Ordinances, in that year, produced a steady decrease in the number of cases and in virulence of type till the position was reversed, and the Colony became noted, throughout the service, as one of the healthiest in that respect in the Empire. The repeal of the ordinances in 1887 was followed by an immediate reversal of those conditions. The ratio of admission to the Military Hospital in the Hongkong—which had fallen to 145 per 1,000 of strength of the garrison in 1884—rose to 403 per 1,000 in 1895, and the character of the disease had undergone similar aggravation.

Twelve months having since elapsed, the Association desired again to urge the matter upon your consideration, and to express a hope that you will be good enough to acquaint them with the purport of the opinions elicited from the Colonial authorities. The opportunity is taken to adduce further statistics, exhibiting progressive proof of the consequences that have followed the abolition of control. The returns from the Straits are bracketed with those from Hongkong because the conditions in the two colonies are similar. The necessity for similar ordinances has been shown by local experience in each; and the consequences of repeal—in opposition to the strongly expressed opinion of the civil and military authorities and of the whole body of lay opinion—have been similarly disastrous in each.

It has been suggested that the Cantonment Regulations which have lately been authorised in India might be applied to Hongkong. The Association would be travelling beyond its province in questioning how far those regulations have been effective in India itself; but there can be no hesitation in affirming that they would fail of effect in Hongkong. The barracks in Hongkong form practically part of the city of Victoria, and the inutility of enforcing precautions within a given line when men need only overstep that line to find themselves in a locality devoid of restraint is self-evident.

There are other considerations which cannot, it is submitted, be left out of account. It is a matter of notoriety that Chinese prostitutes are nearly all domestic slaves. It is futile to plead that they are free in virtue of their presence on British soil, because they are too ignorant, too unconscious, too helpless to avail themselves of the privilege which is theoretically theirs. Registration and inspection were protecting agencies to women in this condition. The operation of the Acts brought them in contact with a Government officer, who could protect them against inhumanity and ensure them medical treatment if they were ill. The effect of abolition has been to abandon them to the mercy of their owners, with consequences that are partially disclosed in the quoted statistics, and that may be inferred as regards the women themselves. It is submitted that the prerogative of the Imperial authority is strained when it is exerted to prolong such conditions, and that the Colonial Legislatures should be left free to adopt remedial measures which they knew to be adapted to local conditions. Sentimental considerations which carry weight in the United Kingdom are inapplicable where the social conditions differ so completely. Not only do the Chinese women in Hongkong and Singapore not recent inspection, but it is their best protection against a fate which people familiar only with the conditions of life in England cannot conceive. It has been alleged that the Acts were capable of abuse; but the committee are not aware that it is alleged they were abused. They do affirm, on the other hand, with confidence, that any measure less drastic would be inadequate, and would open the door to abuses which one familiar with Asiatics will readily conceive.

SAD SUICIDE OF A FORMER YOKOHAMA RESIDENT.

The name of Leo Goldsmith, a young German of 24, whose suicide is reported from New York, says the *Japan Herald*, may not be unfamiliar to residents of Tokyo and Yokohama. He left Japan probably six months ago, after having spent nearly two years in Tokyo and Yokohama. While in the former city he taught languages, and for a short time moved in fashionable circles. For reasons not clearly known, his source of income fell off, and he returned to Yokohama, where for a few more months he was in the employ of Messrs. Pope & Co. When he first arrived in Japan he represented a bicycle firm, and was himself a trick rider of much more than average skill. The account of his death, taken from a New York paper, read:—"The man who killed himself in Central Park has been identified as Leo Goldsmith, who, having run through his money, shot himself in a fit of despondency. He was of a good German family, and two years ago a brother left him \$40,000. When this was gone, his relatives in the old country sent him money frequently, but he saved none of it. Goldsmith was but twenty-four years old, and after getting the fortune from his brother began a tour of the world, finally locating in Japan, where he represented an English bicycle firm."

Manila must be a cheerful place to live in at present. The following are the headings of the articles on the first page of a recent issue of *The Tribune*, which describes itself as "an exponent of true Americanism":—"An Appalling Murder in Santa Cruz District; Gamblers Taken In; Mutinous Sailors; Bold Robbery Committed; Anticipates her Murder; Lurking Treachery; Youthful Pickpockets; Murdered in a Cab; That is the full and complete list, and quite enough for one day, we should say."

CANTON NOTES.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

The High-Commissioner, Kang Yi memorialized the Throne on the 15th inst. to the effect that he has raised a sum of about Tls. 1,600,000 annually from subscriptions by the officials, the additional tax on salt, and other sources.

It is reported that the question of instituting a shop tax as a substitute for likin is now progressing favourably. Some merchants of the seventy-two guilds have come round to the scheme and now say they prefer the shop tax to likin tax.

Nine leaders of the Salchin brigands have been arrested lately and were sent to Canton on the 9th inst. for trial. The brigand force, however, continues to carry on its depredations daily. They issue forth in large bands numbering over a hundred each, and wherever they go they meet with no opposition from the people, who are greatly afraid of them.

Owing to the long continued drought, which threatens the failure of the rice crops, the local authorities have commenced to pray for rain in the Shing Wong temple.

The question of farming out the pigeon lottery and fautan gambling are again under consideration of the Government. A merchant has applied to Kang Yi, the High Commissioner, offering \$1,200,000 annually as rent for the monopoly of the two forms of gambling.

A barber named Wong Ng was executed by the ling-ohi or slicing process on the 2nd instant for the murder of three persons some time ago. The murderer was engaged by a person named Cheung Fuk-hing in Loting-chow to shave him. While engaged in this work the barber saw a sum of money lying on a table, and suddenly conceiving the thought of abstracting the money he inflicted a fatal wound on the neck of Cheung with the razor. When the wife of the murdered man observed this she shouted for assistance, whereupon the barber killed her also with a heavy knife. He then pursued the son up to the roof and killed him just as he was trying to give the alarm. He then tried to make his escape, after taking all the money, but the knife people hearing the noise broke into the house and gave the murderer into custody. He admitted the offence when he was tried by the provincial judge the other day, without any torture having to be used.

On the morning of the 18th inst. some bad characters broke into a brothel in Santinti and carried away by force two prostitutes. The keepers of the brothel at once gave the alarm and shots were exchanged between the brothel people and the kidnappers. Some lukongs hearing the alarm came forward and helped to fight the kidnappers, and two of the latter were fatally shot. The keepers of the brothel were able to get back the two prostitutes.

HONGKONG.

The Argentine training ship *Presidente Sarmiento*, arrived from Shanghai on Wednesday. The Austrian cruiser *Kaiserin Elisabeth* arrived on Saturday from the North.

The cases of communicable disease reported last week were one of plague (fatal) and two of enteric fever. Both the latter occurred on the steamer *Lady Joyce*.

A circular despatch by the Secretary of State, covering the two Royal Warrants of May last instituting a new decoration and medal for Colonial forces, is published in the *Gazette*.

H. E. Major-General Gascoigne spent last Friday to Monday at Hing Kee's Hotel, Macao. Consul-General and Mrs. Wildman also spent the week-end at Macao and stayed at the same hotel.

At the Magistracy on Saturday Abdool Abraham Cassumbhoy, a shroff, was charged with dealing in lottery tickets. On the previous day Chief Detective Inspector Hanson through the medium of an assistant purchased some tickets and immediately afterwards arrested defendant. A fine of \$25 was imposed.

The Hongkong correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* hears that application has recently been made to the Government for the right to lay tramways in Kowloon and to continue them to Shatin over the pass. This enterprise is being initiated by some capitalists.

We learn that at 4 a.m. on Sunday, the 23rd instant, a very distinct shock of earthquake was felt in Wuchowfu, lasting about four seconds. No damage was done.

A meeting of the Hongkong Boat Club was held at the Cricket Pavilion on Tuesday. The accounts were passed and certain alterations made in the rules. A confirmatory meeting will be held on the 9th November at which officers for the season will be elected.

El Libertas, a paper published at Manila, speaks very highly in a recent issue of the benevolent kindness of Mrs. Pardo, whose husband is a prominent merchant of Camarines and is at present residing at Hongkong. At her own expense Mrs. Pardo fed 160 Spanish prisoners who had been confined at Nueva Caceres, Batangas, and Tayabas. It is reported that there are over 600 Spanish prisoners in these cities.

Says the *Union*:—In conversation with a gentleman recently from Hongkong the subject of Shanghai jinricsha coolies was brought up. The visitor greatly surprised us by praising up these coolies, and comparing them most favourably with their Hongkong brothers. We cannot say that we congratulate the Southern Colony. We always thought the Shanghai coolies were worse than any others.

A couple of accidents were reported to the police on Monday night. In one case Peter Lawson, a blue-jacket belonging to the *Oregon*, while drunk fell down the smoke-hole at 44, Peel Street, and sustained an injury over the eye. He was removed to the Government Civil Hospital. In the other case a Chinaman fell down the held of the *Yuensang*, which was lying at the Docks, and was severely injured. He was taken to Pedder's Wharf in charge of Second Officer Fleming, and the police ambulance having been procured was taken to the Government Civil Hospital.

The Scottish Oriental Steamship Company, says the *Bangkok Times*, have resolved to immediately commence building two new boats for the Bangkok-Hongkong run. These steamers will both be slightly larger than the modern *Chow Tai* class. The East Indian Steamship Co., Ltd., have bought from the Straits Steamship Company their steamer *Olio*, a boat of 767 tons, net register. It is intended to put this steamer on the Bangkok-Singapore run, where she will replace the *Kelantan* (*Medusa*). The latter vessel has been transferred to the Borneo line, and has undergone considerable alterations for that particular trade.

At a property auction held by Mr. G. P. Lammett on 19th October the remaining portion of inland lot No. 629, area 3,150 square feet (Nos. 1 to 7 Kung Shun Lane) was bought by Mr. Ho Cheuk-sang for \$3,475. Section A of inland lot No. 309, area 3,825 square feet (Nos. 37 to 45 Jardine's Bazaar) was knocked down to Mr. A. Ramjahn for \$9,500. This lot is held from the Crown on a seventy-five years' lease only, dating from the 5th May, 1847. Sections J. and L. of marine lot No. 4, areas 561 and 558 square feet respectively (Nos. 15A and 17 Wing Lok Street) were bought by Mr. Lo Chan-ting for \$19,100.

We learn from a Canton correspondent that two merchants surnamed respectively Wan and Chan have offered a sum of Tls. 140,000 per annum for the privilege of collecting likin on silk cocoons exported from Suntak, Tailoong, etc., the said sum to be payable in quarterly instalments of Tls. 35,000 in advance, the conditions being similar to those of the opium monopoly, and the tax levied on the buyer to be 3 candareens per tael. The offer is now under consideration by Kang Yi, the High Commissioner.

Dr. Rieloff, who recently lost his pocket-book while travelling in Japan, has recovered it and most of its contents. The pocket-book contained yen 240 in notes and a letter of credit for the sum of Mex \$2,000 from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. A Japanese evidently found it, although his name, and the place where he found it, are as yet unknown. The man, frightened by the researches made by the Police, addressed an anonymous letter to the Police informing them that he had thrown the pocket-book containing the letter of credit into a certain mail-box, as also another letter, also anonymous, containing yen 100 in notes. Yen 140 are therefore still missing, for which, as well as for the anonymous letter-writer, the Police are still looking.

The Inter-Port Rifle Match is to be fired off between the 7th and the 24th November.

The A.D.C. performances of "The Magistrate" are announced for the 4th and 6th November.

The death rate last month was, for the British and Foreign community, civil population, 24.2, and for the Chinese population 22.1.

A private telegram received in Tokyo says that sixteen British officers were wounded by the wrecking of the armoured train near Mafeking, and that among them was the brother of Madame O'Gorman, whose husband is serving in Hongkong. The Boers doubtless effected this business with dynamite.—*Japan Mail*.

We have to acknowledge receipt of No. 1 of Vol. IV. of the *Camp Gazette and Stonecutters' Island Chronicle*. It contains accounts of the Volunteers on active service, i.e., at Yaumati on the 16th April and at the taking of Kowloon City on the 16th May, and a number of amusing contributions, including rhymes, sketches, and jokes of various descriptions. There is a cartoon entitled "The Kowloon Infant," in which the taking of Kowloon City is represented as a surgical operation on a child, with the Volunteers in attendance in the operating theatre.

Inspector McLellan, who is in charge of No. 7 Police Station at West Point, and Sergeant Langley, of Aberdeen, were complimented by Mr. Gompertz, Acting Police Magistrate, at the Magistracy on Saturday, for a smart capture effected by them. At about 10.30 p.m. on the 5th inst. three men entered the house of a cow-keeper in charge of the Tinwan Depot of the Dairy Farm Company. They tied up the inmates—two men, a woman, and a child—inflicted two scalp wounds on the cow-keeper, gave his wife a black eye, and then decamped with property of the value of \$20. Sergeant Langley telephoned to Inspector McLellan, asking him to watch the roads. The Inspector at once went out and when in Pokfulam Road near the fort met a man carrying a clock. He arrested him and subsequently informed Sergeant Langley of the fact. In the meantime Sergeant Langley had taken a description of the stolen property, and it was found that the clock was similar to one taken from the cow-keeper's house. At the Magistracy on Saturday the man accused of being one of the robbers, and who had been identified as such, was committed for trial.

The Portland, Philippines, British India Steamship line operated by the Colegrove-Finlay Company, will soon be an active competitor in the freight and passenger traffic between Manila and the United States. The sailing time from Singapore to Manila will be about five days, and from Manila to the United States, via Honolulu, the scheduled time will be 30 days, although as the boats are said to be fast as well as handsomely equipped and commodious, it is likely that the trip will really be a day or two shorter. Sailing dates are announced as follows:—*Tetartos* leaves Singapore Nov. 1st, Manila Nov. 7; *Benlawers* leaves Singapore Dec. 1st, Manila Dec. 7; *Camarthenshire* leaves Singapore Jan. 1st, Manila Jan. 7; *Tyr or St. Jerome* leaves Singapore Feb. 1st, Manila Feb. 7.—*The American*.

At the Magistracy on Saturday two Chinese, a man and a woman, were charged with kidnapping a girl eighteen years of age, intending to send her to Singapore to be sold for the purpose of prostitution. From information received by the police the young girl and the two prisoners were found in a boarding house and taken into custody. Complainant told the magistrate that she was originally from Kwangai, where she had been sold to a person named Wong at Kongmi, in which place she remained for ten years. She was taken from there by a fellow maid servant to Canton, where she was disposed of for \$205, and afterwards sent to Hongkong to be sold for \$260, but the intending purchaser did not come to terms. Photographs of the girl were found in the prisoners' possession, and from the evidence it appeared that she was intended for a brothel in Singapore. The Magistrate in sentencing each prisoner to 12 months' hard labour remarked that he was very pleased after going through the evidence to convict and give them the full sentence. He said he must also make mention that he was very well pleased with the way the police had got together their evidence.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

SHANGHAI, 12th October.—(From Messrs Welch, Lewis & Co.'s Circular).—Our last "printed" Tea market report was dated 9th instant. Black Tea.—Our market has become quieter, and prices for common Teas are not quite so extreme as they were during the previous fortnight. A few of the better quality chops have been shipped on native account.

Settlements during the fortnight:—

Ningchow...	537	1-chest, at Tls.	19 1/20.15
Hohow	266	"	19 1/2
Oonan	2,192	"	15 1/20
Oopack	403	"	16 1/17

3,398

Stock, 5,499 half-chests, against 3,635 half-chests at same time last year.

Green Tea.—Pingsueys. There is very little change to report in these descriptions. Chops at Tls. 20 to Tls. 22 are in fair demand at about previous rates, but it is difficult to move the better Teas. Some Wenchow leaf packed in boxes similar to Pingsueys has been sold at prices rather in favour of the seller. No further information about probable size of crop has been forthcoming. Country Teas.—Our market continued quiet for some days after the date of our last report, but during the past week a stronger demand has set in by a few buyers, and chops up to Tls. 25 a picul show in many cases half a tael advance. Choice Teas are held for prices above the ideas of most buyers, and offers for this have not advanced in sympathy with the inferior qualities. The crop will be fully 20,000 half-chests smaller than that of last year. We have heard of no business in ordinary Local packs. Hysons.—Until the past few days there has been an almost entire absence of demand, and finest Moyune Teas were offering at Tls. 24 to 27 without finding buyers. The few settlements made show excellent value. Common Teas are wanted for shipment to Bombay.

Settlements during the fortnight are:—

	1-chests.	at Tls.
Pingsuey	8,987	19.00 a 28.00
Moyune	9,789	21.60 a 27.50
Tienkai	12,476	21.00 a 30.60
Fychow	1,493	23.00 a 22.25
Local Packed	440	

33,135 1-chests

Total Settlements since the opening of the season:—

	1899 x 1900.	Stock.
	Settlements.	1-chests.
Pingsuey	100,714	11,010
Moyune	52,933	
Tienkai	48,126	11,130
Fychow	14,928	
Local packed	17,651	884
Total	234,352	23,044

	1898 x 1899.	Stock.
	Settlements.	1-chests.
Pingsuey	31,856	14,452
Moyune	48,730	
Tienkai	46,754	37,657
Fychow	13,257	
Local packed	13,145	8,247
Total	153,742	55,856

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

	1899-1900	1898-99
	lbs.	lbs.
Hankow and Shanghai...	9,514,030	10,608,322
Amoy	221,484	390,250
Foochow	11,193,226	10,577,774
Canton	4,042,645	3,770,406
Total	21,001,411	25,302,652

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1899-1900	1898-99
	lbs.	lbs.
Shanghai	1,222,849	1,132,577
Amoy	8,330,028	7,253,022
Foochow	4,414,770	4,969,031
Total	13,977,546	13,354,650

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO ODESSA

	1899-1900	1898-99
	lbs.	lbs.
Shanghai and Hankow...	25,363,948	22,676,300

EXPORT OF TEA FROM JAPAN TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1899-1900	1898-99
	lbs.	lbs.
Yokohama	22,212,278	21,084,786
Kobe	11,782,517	11,235,261
Total	33,994,793	32,320,047

SILK.

CANTON, 27th October, 1899.—Re-reels.—No settlements are reported. At \$790 small lots of No. 1 Grant might be obtainable. Teaslees.—Nothing has been done in these sorts. Filatures.—Have been in good enquiry during the first part of the fortnight. Dealers offering sparingly, fine sizes advanced \$30/40 per picul. The last few days the market has been quieter, but prices are very firm. From prices paid we quote: \$1,080 for Yu Wo Hing 9/11, \$975 for Po King Cheong 9/11, \$1,050 for Chun Sun Hang 10/12, \$1,030/995 for Kwong Shun Cheong and Miu King Lun 11/13 and 13/15, \$1,000 for Kwong Wo Hang 11/13, \$980 for Kwong Wo Hang 11/13, \$980 for Kwong Sun On 13/15, \$965 for Kwong Lun Hing 13/15, \$930 for Hing Lun 11/13. Short-reels.—Have been in fair demand, but the high prices asked checked business. Waste.—Prices advanced steadily and dealers now ask \$110 for Extra Extra Waste.

SHANGHAI, 21st October.—(From Messrs. A. R. Ruckill & Sons' Circular).—The Home markets are firm. Blue Elephants are 12/9 in London and Gold Kilings Fcs. 31.25 in Lyons. Raw Silk.—Market quiet but steady; about 350 bales have been done. Yellow Silk.—Strong market, settlements amount to 200 bales. Arrivals, as per Customs Returns, October 14th to 20th, are: 898 bales White, 656 bales Yellow and 99 bales Wild Silks. Re-Reels and Hand Filatures.—The demand for America still continues and 500 bales have been settled. Steam Filatures.—Market strong. The Export of Steam Filatures to date is: 2,418 bales to America, 2,106 bales to the Continent, 40 bales to London, and 6 bales to Japan. Wild Silk.—Quiet. Waste Silk.—Quiet, but very firm.

Quotations in Taels per picul—Average Exchange for the week 4 m/s. 2/8 1/2 and Fcs. 3.30. Freight Tls. 7.25 per cwt.—

	Tls.
Teasles.—	per pol.
Black Lion 3 1/2	640
Bird Chumling	582 1/2
" Yuening	562 1/2
Yaoonlay Sieling	495
Ohoy Kilang	490
Hanchow.—	
Pagoda Ting Tinghow	517 1/2
" Tinghow	500
Lanhook	500
Lanling	427 1/2
Blue Lion No. 1	497 1/2
Tayssam.—	
Green Kahing MM	505
9 by 12 Moss, Green Stork 1	465
" " 2	415
" Gold Double Butterfly	490
Skeins.—	
Lia Skeins, 3	330
Yellow Silk.—	
Mienchow 1	380/385
" 2	370/375
Meeyang 1 and 2	350/325
Fooyung 1	320
Wongchow Extra	290
Hand Filatures.—	
Gold Butterfly, Croisee No. 1 and 2	740/730
Keechong Flag " " 1 and 2	685/675
Incense Chop " " 1	690
Mara Chop, " " 1	680
Gold Double Gun, Croisee No. 1	680
Market Chop, Croisee	665
Pegasus Haining, Croisee Ex. & No. 1 & 2 aver. 730 (not Croisee) No. 1 & 2	710/700
Blayela Chop " " No. 1, 2 & 3	700
Grasshopper " " No. 1, 2 & 3	700
Red Eagle (not Croisee) No. 1, 2 & 3 and 4	680

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

	1899-1900	1898-99
	bales	bales
Shanghai	47,534	29,889
Canton	14,65	13,558
Yokohama	11,788	8,441
Total	73,837	51,888

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO AMERICA.

	1899-1900	1898-99
	bales	bales
Shanghai	5,707	2,478
Canton	4,947	5,351
Yokohama	13,559	6,381
Total	24,213	14,760

CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG, 27th October.—The market is active and prices are advancing. Quotation for Formosa are \$72.50 to \$73.00 sales 250 piculs.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 27th October.—The market is weak and prices are declining. Quotations are: Shekloong, No. 1, White... \$8.65 to \$9.70, pol. do. " 2, White... 7.90 to 7.95 do. Shekloong, No. 1, Brown... 5.75 to 5.90, pol. do. " 2, Brown... 5.60 to 5.65 Swatow, No. 1, White... 8.55 to 8.60 do. " 1, White... 7.55 to 7.90 Swatow, No. 1, Brown... 5.65 to 5.70 do. " 2, Brown... 5.55 to 5.60 Foochow Sugar Candy... 12.55 to 12.60 Shekloong... 11.65 to 11.70

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per steamer *Pingsuey*, sailed on the 10th October. For New York:—6,282 packages merchandise, 2,179 bales cassia, 3,529 rolls matting, 1,000 bales hemp, 404 packages preserved ginger, 57 boxes cassia, 84 cases blackwoodware, 25 cases lithograph paper, 17 boxes bristles, 13 bales rattancore, 13 cases cantharides, and 4 bales uncut palm leaves.

Per American ship, *Challenger*, sailed on the 15th October. For New York:—4 cases Chinaware, 59 cases blackwoodware, 140 cases preserves, 353 packages rattan furniture, 800 bales cassia, 2,067 1-chests tea, 3,250 cases fans, and 12,119 rolls matting.

Per steamer *Savona*, sailed on the 18th Oct. For Havre:—1 case silks, 19 cases blackwoodware, 19 cases human hair, 20 cases cantharides, 47 cases Chinaware, 50 cases bristles, 78 bales split bamboo, 100 cases camphor, 111 packages tea, 185 rolls matting, 210 packages canes, and 698 rolls mats. For Havre and/or Hamburg:—2 packages canes, 2 packages fans, 2 packages bamboo, 8 bales feathers, 10 cases staranised, 14 cases human hair, 21 cases essential oil, 25 cases bristles, 29 cases Chinaware, 34 bales galangal, 47 cases egg yolk, and 105 cases cassia. For Havre and/or Hamburg and/or London:—2 cases feathers, 30 bales canes, 90 cases bristles, 100 cases preserves, 100 cases camphor. For Havre and/or Hamburg and/or London and/or Antwerp:—26 cases albumen. For Hamburg:—1 case cigars, 2 cases gypsum, 4 tea, 9 cases curios, 9 cases sundries, 13 cases Chinaware, 13 cases human hair, 16 cases trunks, 20 bales rattan shavings, 76 bales starwbrad, 10 cases nutgalls, 110 bales feathers, 244 cases wood oil, 300 rolls matting, 365 bales canes, 678 packages preserves and 1,600 bales broken cassia. For Hamburg and/or Antwerp:—10 cases bristles and 14 bales feathers. For Hamburg and/or Antwerp and/or London:—115 cases bristles. For Hamburg and/or Bremen and/or Antwerp:—6 cases crackers. For Antwerp:—7 bales tobacco leaf. For Amsterdam:—200 cases preserves. For Rotterdam:—28 bales tobacco leaf. For London:—5 cases cigars. For Bermuda:—1 case curios. For Lisbon:—49 cases Chinaware. For New York:—10 cases essential oil.

Per steamer *Laos*, sailed on the 21st October. For Marseilles:—372 bales raw silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 5 cases Chinaware, 3 cases blackwoodware, 185 packages tea, 30 bales pun-jum silk, 12 cases silks, 10 cases essential oil. For London:—1 case silks. For Lyons:—593 bales raw silk and 2 cases silks. For Milan:—15 bales raw silk.

Per P. & O. steamer *Candia*, sailed on the 23rd October. For London:—1 case essence of ilang ilang, 1 case cigars, 2,008 bales hemp from Manila, 523 packages, 883 1-chests, and 577 boxes tea from Amoy, particulars unknown, 11,144 boxes, 718 m/boxes, and 30 packages tea from Hongkong, particulars unknown, 12 cases copperware, 430 rolls matting, 6 cases cigars, 17 packages private effects, 150 bales waste silk, 4 cases feathers, 350 m/packages firecrackers, 267 bales feathers, 2 cases bird feathers, 36 bales canes, 15 cases bristles, 3 cases potass, 283 cases Chinaware, 91 cases blackwoodware, 9 cases gongs, 12 cases bambooware, 142 cases and 299 cases preserves from Hongkong. For Bahia and Ayres:—600 packages tea. For Havre:—10 boxes feathers. For Hamburg:—1,000 boxes

the high rate of interest and difficulty to find storage, has also a depressing effect.

METALS 23rd October.—(From Messrs. Alex. Biellfeld & Co.'s Report)—There has been a good feeling in the market during the week, and prices have responded considerably to the home rates. In Metals there has been considerable business at increasing prices. One lot of wire nails, quoted below, was closed for some days ago at 12s. 6d., but since then the price has jumped to 14s., on Saturday. Nailrods likewise have gone up 2 mace during the week, ruling strong at the close at 11s. 4.20. But still these prices remain below the Home quotations, showing that old stocks are still not exhausted.

To-day's stocks are estimated as follows:—

New Patna	277 chests.
Old Patna	5 "
New Benares.....	64 "
Malwa	810 "
Persian	814 "

HONGKONG, 27th October.—Sales limited by hardening values. Stocks are being reduced by shipments to Japan. Stocks, about 900 bales.

Bombay..... 18.00 to 20.00 picul.

Kurrachee — to — ..

Bengal (New), Rangoon, } 19.00 to 22.00
and Dacca

Shanghai and Japanese, ... 24.00 to 25.00

Tungchow and Ningpo..... 24.00 to 25.00 ..

Ma-las (Best) — o —

Sales: 150 bales Bengal (Rangoon, new),
Dacca.

HONGKONG, 27th October.—The market is slightly weaker. Quotations are:—

Saigon, Ordinary	\$2.75 to 2.80
„ Round, Good quality	2.95 to 3.10
„ Long	3.40 to 3.45
Siam, Field, mill cleaned, No. 2 ...	3.10 to 3.15
„ Garden, „ No. 1 ...	3.45 to 3.50
„ White	3.85 to 3.90
„ Fine Cargo	4.20 to 4.25

Hongkong, 27th October.—Sales 5,000 tons Japanese, private terms, and 2,000 tons Cardiff Coal ex Godown \$21.25. Now holders are asking \$22.50 and \$23 per ton ex godown. Quotations are:—

Cardiff.....	\$20.00 to \$21 ex ship, nominal
Australian.....	11.00 to — ex ship, steady
Milki Lump and Small. }	8.50 to 9.50 nominal
Moji Lump ...	6.25 to 8.50 ex ship, steady
Hongay double screened	12.00 to — ex godown
Hongay Lump	8.50 to 8.50 ex ship
Hongay Dust....	6.50 to — "
Briquettes.....	10.50 to — ex godown

HONGKONG, 27th October.—Among the sales reported during the week are the following:—
YARN AND PRIZE GOODS:—Bombay Yarn:—50 bales' No. 8 at \$77, 80 bales No. 10 at \$80 to \$90, 900 bales No. 12 at \$76 to \$89, 550 bales No. 16 at \$88 to \$102, 1,050 bales No. 20 at \$95 to \$103. *Gray Shirts*.—600 pieces 8½ lbs. Blue Seal at \$3.27½, 500 pieces 10 lbs. Blue Dragon at \$4.10, 600 pieces 8½ lbs. Blue Seal at \$3.25, 500 pieces 8½ lbs. Red Fowl at \$2.32½, 750 pieces 10 lbs. Blue 7 Boys at \$3.77½. *White Shirts*.—400 pieces Chop S. N. at \$1.72½, 400 pieces Blue Lion at \$2.47½, 300 pieces Gold Tiger at \$2.67½. *Other Goods*.—900 pieces 8 lbs. V V at \$3.15, 600 pieces Red Stag at \$2.92½, 500 pieces Blue Dragon at \$2.90. *White Irishes*.—500 pieces fold Gold Hatter at \$4.85.

Turkey Red Shirtings—1½ to 8lbs. }	1.65	to	6.50
Brocades—Dyed	4.00	—	5.00
		per yard	
Damasks	0.12	to	0.15
Chintzes—Assorted	0.07½	to	0.16
Velvets—Black, 22 in	0.22½	to	0.50
Velveteens—18 in.....	0.21	to	0.23
		per dozen	
Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk	0.80	to	2.00

		per yard
Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops.	0.70	to 1.75
German	—	to —
Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths.	1.25	to 5.50
		per piece
Long Ells—Scarlet	6.25	to 10.00
Assorted	6.35	to 10.10
Camlets—Assorted	12.00	to 32.00
Lastings 30 yds., 31 inches, (		
Assorted)	9.15	to 18.00
Orleans—Plain	7.50	to 8.50
		per pair
Blankets—8 to 12lbs. (pair) ...	4.50	to 12.00

	per picul
Iron—Nail Rod	5.25 to —
Square, Flat Round Bar ...	5.80 to —
Swedish Bar.....	7.00 to —
Small Round Rod	6.25 to —
Hoop $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 1/2 in.,	6.75 to —
Wire 15/25	11.00 to —
Old Wire Rope.....	2.50 to —
Lead, L. B. & Co. and Hole Chop	9.50 to —
Australian	9.50 to —

SHANGHAI 21st October.—(From Messrs. Noss Murray & Co.'s Piece Goods Trade Report Piece Goods.—The past week has without doubt been the dullist this market has experienced throughout the year. There is absolutely nothing doing, unless the small retail parcels of sundry makes, shipped really as samples, are taken into account. Importers who have cargo decline to book at current rates, which the dealers are ready enough to offer but nothing more, and Indentors are not at all inclined to operate in goods that will not be here until the next season is far advanced, Exchange being such an important factor, to say nothing of what may be the state of the money market, which enters largely into their calculations. At the present moment it is more stringent than it has been for months past, which has quite put a stop to all speculative buying, even at the tempting prices obtainable at Auction. Consequently the dealers who get small orders can practically fill their requirements at absurdly low prices, which tends, in some measure, to depress the whole market and prevents an adequate rise in values in the country. There is nothing to complain about yet in clearances, they are going on remarkably well and serve to show the healthy state the trade is in generally in the country. The higher rates of interest affect the buying in the Yangtze and neighbouring markets much more than in the North, where the trade is done on the credit system, and this accounts somewhat for the decline in Auction prices and little enquiry there is for Manchester goods. The Yarn market is much quieter all round, the high prices that have been attained here not meeting with the same response in the country, and the weakness which is showing itself in native cotton, through

FRIDAY, 27th October

	Telegraphic Transfer	1/10½
	Bank Bills, on demand	1/10½
	Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/11½
	Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/11½
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/11½
	Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	1/11½
ON	PARIS.—	
	Bank Bills, on demand	2.41½
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	47
ON	GERMANY.—	
	On demand	1.95½
ON	NEW YORK.—	
	Bank Bills, on demand	46½
	Credits, 60 days' sight	47½
ON	BOMBAY.—	
	Telegraphic Transfer	141½
	Bank, on demand	142½
ON	CALCUTTA.—	
	Telegraphic Transfer	141½
	Bank, on demand	142½
ON	SHANGHAI.—	
	Bank, at sight	71½
	Private, 30 days' sight	73
ON	YOKOHAMA.—	
	On demand	6½ % p
ON	MANILA.—	
	On demand	2½ % p
ON	SINGAPORE.—	
	On demand	1 % p
	SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	10.42
	GOLD LEAF, 100 fine per unit	53.60

HONGKONG, 27th October.—The market remains dull and inactive and business is almost at a standstill. Rates have ruled fairly steady, but show no improvement except in Banks.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai in the early part of the week changed hands in small lots at 323 and later at 322 and 320 per cent. prem. At time of closing a few shares are wanted at 327 without finding sellers. Nationals unchanged and without business.

MARINE INSURANCES.—China Traders continue on offer at \$60 with no sales. Unions are obtainable at \$242 after small sales. Cantons steady at \$136 without business. Straits remain quiet at \$4. The Northern Insurances without local business are quoted from the Shanghai circulars.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs unchanged and without any business. Chinas have changed hands at \$86.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have remained quiet with sellers at \$29 and only small sales. Indos continue steady at \$80. Douglases at \$47½. China Manilas and China Mutuals unchanged and without business.

REFINERIES.—Market still continues dead with no business to report, quotations more or less nominal.

MINING.—Punjoms have ruled much easier with small sales at \$9½ and \$9½, closing steady at latter rate. Charbonnages are enquired for at \$250 without bringing many shares on to the market. Oliviers A. & B's have changed hands at quotations in small lots. Jezebus after sales at \$14.60 to \$14.85 close with sellers at \$14.75. Raubs have ruled very steady at \$64½, but with little or no business. Great Easterns have been done at \$1.85, closing quiet at \$1.80.

DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks continue dull with small sales at quotation and close with buyers. Kowloon Wharves are obtainable at \$90 but buyers only offer \$88. Wanchais unchanged and without business.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have ruled a little firmer with sales and buyers at \$105 and \$105½; very few, however, have changed hands or are obtainable at this rate. Hotels show a further decline with sellers at \$115 after small sales at \$120. West Point and Humphreys unchanged and without business.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Star Ferries have changed hands at \$19½ and \$19. Watsons at \$16.50, and China Providents at \$9½.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shanghai...	\$125	127 p. ct. prem.,=
China & Japan, ord.	\$4	\$1.
Do. deferred	\$1	\$5 5s.
Natl. Bank of China		
B. Shares	\$8	\$27, buyers
Foun. Shares	\$8	\$27, buyers
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	\$1	nominal
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$14, buyers
China Prov. L. & M.	\$10	\$9.50, sellers
China Sugar	\$100	\$185, sellers
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 100	Tls. 62½ sellers
International	Tls. 100	Tls. 72
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 75.
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 350
Yahloong	Tls. 100	Tls. 67½
Hongkong	\$100	\$60, buyers
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$5.25, buyers
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$42½, buyers
Green Island Cement	\$10	\$28½, sellers
H. & C. Bakery	\$50	\$25.
Hongkong & C. Gas	\$10	\$127.
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$11, sellers
H. H. L. Tramways	\$100	\$147½, buyers
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$115, sellers
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$125, sellers
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$10	\$90, sellers
Hongkong Rope	\$50	\$140
H. & W. Dock	\$125	\$510 p. ct. prem.=
Insurance—		\$762½, buyers
Canton	\$50	\$136.
China Fire	\$20	\$86.
China Traders	\$25	\$59, sellers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$380.
North-China	\$25	Tls. 190. ex div.,
Straits	\$20	\$4, sellers
Union	\$50	\$242
Yangtze	\$60	\$121.
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv.	\$50	\$105½, buyers
Humphreys Estate	\$10	\$10, sales & sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$28, sellers
West Point Building	\$50	\$30.
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$18, sales & sellers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 250	\$250, sales & byes.
Gt. Estn. & C'donin	\$5	\$1.8, sellers
Do. Preference	\$1	\$10 cts., buyers
Jebeu	\$5	\$14½, sellers
Queen's Mines Ltd.	25c.	50 cts., buyers
Oliver's Mines, A.	\$5	\$9½, sellers
Do. B.	\$4½	\$6.25, sellers
Punjom	\$6	\$9.50.
Do. Preference	\$1	\$1.50, sales
Raub	15s. 10d.	\$64½, sellers
New Amoy Dock	\$6½	\$18½, sales
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila	\$50	\$90, sellers
China Mutual Pref.	\$10	\$29½, sellers
China Ordinary	\$10	\$7, buyers
Do.	\$5	\$3, 10s., buyers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$47½, sellers
H., Canton and M.	\$15	\$29, sellers
Indo-China S. N.	\$10	\$79, buyers
Star Ferry	\$7½	\$19½, sellers
Tebrau Planting Co.	\$5	\$5, sellers
Do.	\$3	\$3.
United Asbestos	\$2	\$2
Do.	\$10	\$10, nominal
Wanchai Warehouse	\$37½	\$45, buyers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$16.50

J. Y. V. VERNON, Broker.

SHANGHAI, 23rd October.—(From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report).—Business has been chiefly confined to Indo-China S. N., S. & H. Wharf, and Shanghai-Langkai Tobacco shares. Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares show a decline of 18 per cent. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—Shares were forced off at \$15 and \$12 per cent. premium, and a sale to Hongkong at 320 per cent. premium is quoted. National Bank of China shares changed hands locally at \$26. Marine Insurance.—No business has been reported under this heading. Fire Insurance.—Hongkong Fire Insurance shares

were sold to Hongkong at \$320. Shipping.—There are sellers of Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat shares in Hongkong at \$29½. A number of Indo-China S. N. shares were purchased from Hongkong, early in the week, at \$81 cash and \$85 for March. Local sales were made at Tls. 60 cash and Tls. 62 for March. Hongkong offers shares for March at \$84, and there are cash sellers at \$80. Sugars.—Perak Sugar Cultivation shares were placed at Tls. 65/65½. China Sugar Refining shares were quoted in Hongkong at \$185 nominal. Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Shares in Boyd & Co. are wanted at Tls. 195. S. C. Farnham & Co. shares were placed at Tls. 212½, and Engineering shares at Tls. 9½. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf shares changed hands for cash at Tls. 245/247½, for December delivery at Tls. 245/250, and for March at Tls. 252½/255. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf shares are offering in Hongkong at \$91. Lands.—Shanghai Land Investment shares were sold, and are wanted, at Tls. 88. Weihaiwei Land and Building shares have receded to par. Industrial.—International Cotton Mill shares were placed at Tls. 72, and Laou-kung-mows at Tls. 77. Tugs & Cargo Boats.—Taku Tug & Lighter shares are wanted. Miscellaneous.—Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco shares were placed at Tls. 53/55. A very large business was done in Shanghai-Langkai Tobacco shares at Tls. 180 to Tls. 280 cash, Tls. 230 to Tls. 240 for November, Tls. 190 to Tls. 45 for December, and Tls. 210 to Tls. 270 for March. Loans.—Chinese Imperial E Loan Bonds were placed at Tls. 252½.

Quotations are:—

BANKS.

Hongkong and Shanghai.—\$517.50.
Bank of China and Japan, Ltd.—£10.
Do. ordinary.—£5.5.0.
National Bank of China, Ltd.—\$26.00.

COTTON MILLS.

Ewo Cotton Spinning & W. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 68.00.
Hongkong Cotton S. W. & D. Co.—\$60.00.
International Cotton Man. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 72.00.
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Co., Ltd.—Tls. 77.00.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.—Tls. 350.00.

DOCKS, WHARVES, & CO.

Boyd & Co., Ltd., Founders.—Nominal.
Boyd & Co., Limited.—Tls. 195.00.
Hongkong & K'loon Wharf Company.—\$91.00
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.—\$758.50.
S. C. Farnham & Co.—Tls. 212.50.
Shanghai Engineering S. & D. Co.—Tls. 95.00.
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co.—Tls. 247.50.

INSURANCES.

Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.—\$117.50.
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$87.00.
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$60.50.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$324.50.
North China Insurance Co., Ltd.—Tls. 190.00.
Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$6.50.—Nominal.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.—\$242.
Yangtze Insurance Ass'n., Ltd.—\$125.00.

LANDS.

Hongkong Land Invest. & A. Co., Ltd.—\$107.00.
Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd.—\$10.00.
Shanghai Land Invest. Co., (fully pd.)—Tls. 83.00.

MINING.

Punjom Mining Co., Ltd.—\$10.00.
Punjom Mining Co., Ltd., pref. shares.—\$2.00.
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.—\$64.00.
Sheridan Consolidated Co.—Tls. 4.00.

SHIPPING.

China Mutual preference.—Tls. 72.00.
Do. ordinary, 2s paid.—Tls. 30.00.
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co.—Tls. 170.00.
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.—\$48.00.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao.—\$80.00.
Indo-China Steam N. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 60.00.
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.—Tls. 185.00.
Shanghai Tugboat Co., Ltd.—Tls. 235.00.
Taku Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.—Tls. 84.00.

SUGAR.

China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$185.00.
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$52.10
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.—Tls. 65.00.

MISCELLANEOUS.

American Cigarette Co.—Tls. 67.50.
Central Stores, Ltd.—\$11.00.
China Flour Mills Co.—Tls. 30.00.
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.—\$36.00.
Llewellyn & Co., J., Limited.—\$5.00.
Major Brothers, Limited.—Tls. 35.00.
Shanghai Feather Cleaning Co.—Nominal.
Shanghai Gas Co.—\$207.50.
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.—Tls. 80.00.
Shanghai Ice, Cold Storage, & Refrigeration Co., Ltd.—Tls. 36.00.
Shanghai Langkai Tobacco Co., Ltd.—Tls. 260.
Shanghai Rice Mills Co.—Tls. 25.00.
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co.—Tls. 55.00.
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.—Tls. 265.00.
Watson Co., A. S., Limited.—\$17.00.

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 27th October.—There has been a very good demand for tonnage during the past fortnight in all directions, and rates remain firm. Steamers are wanted from Saigon to Hongkong, 19½ cents; to one port north coast of Java 36 cents; to Philippines 40 cents. From Java to Hongkong, 40 cents has been paid, and further tonnage is wanted. Bangkok to Hongkong, 30 and 35 cents per picul. From Newchwang to Canton, 35 cents. From Moji to Hongkong, \$2.80 per ton; to Singapore, \$3.20 per ton.

There are three vessels disengaged in port registering 6,616 tons.

The following are the settlements:—

Trafalgar—British ship, 1,616 tons, hence to Callao, private terms.

Eliab—German bark, 447 tons, Honkoko Bay to Singapore, 25 cents per picul.

Bygde—Norwegian steamer, 771 tons, Cebu to one port U.K. or Con't., private terms.

Progress—German steamer, 799 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 34 cents per picul.

Pronto—Norwegian steamer, 837 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 35 cents per picul.

Progress—Russian steamer, 542 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 35 cents per picul.

Kongbeng—British steamer, 862 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$2.90 per ton.

Benlaig—British steamer, 1,453 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$2.90 per ton.

Daphne—German steamer, 1,415 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$2.90 per ton.

Sibiria—German steamer, 2,126 tons, Moji or Kuchinotsu to Hongkong, \$2.90 per ton.

Independent—German steamer, 1,040 tons, hence to Iloilo and Cebu, \$5,000; Cebu and for Iloilo to Yokohama, 45 cents per picul.

Proportis—British steamer, 1,390 tons, Bangkok to Hongkong, 23 cents per picul outside the bar.

Elee—German steamer, 890 tons, Saigon to Cebu, 40 cents per picul.

Pronto—German steamer, 719 tons, Saigon to Manila, 40 cents per picul.

China—German steamer, 1,271 tons, Saigon to one port Java, 34 cents per picul.

Menmuir—British steamer, 1,287 tons, Saigon to one port north coast of Java, 30,000 piculs, 36 cents per picul.

A China Navigation Co.'s steamer, Saigon to one port north coast of Java, 30,000 piculs, 36 cents per picul.

Deuleros—German steamer, 1,252 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 18 cents per picul.

Holstein—German steamer, 1,103 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 19½ cents per picul.

China—German steamer, 1,271 tons, two ports north coast of Java to Hongkong, 4 cents per picul.

Deuleros—German steamer, 1,252 tons, monthly, 12 months, at \$6,250 per month.

Loyal—German steamer, 1,237 tons, monthly, 12 months, \$6,600 per month.

Pronto—German steamer, 719 tons, monthly, 4 months, \$4,400 per month.

Elee—German steamer, 93 tons, monthly, 12 months, \$6,500 per month.

Hermes—Norwegian steamer, 849 tons, monthly, 11 months, \$6,250 per month.

China—German steamer, 1,271 tons, monthly, 12 months, private terms.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For LONDON.—*Parramatta* (str.), *Omya* (str.), *Benedi* (str.), *Oredes* (str.), *Java* (str.), *Kawachi Maru* (str.), *Hector* (str.), *Glenahol* (str.), *Shanghai* (str.), *Machaon* (str.).

For BREMEN.—*Bayern* (str.).

For MARSEILLES.—*Bingo Maru* (str.), *Kawachi Maru* (str.), *Tonkin* (str.), *Omya* (str.), *Suevia* (str.).

For HAVRE AND HAMBURG.—*Bamberg* (str.), *Suevia* (str.), *Konigsberg* (str.), *Siberia* (str.), *Ambrisa* (str.).

For SAN FRANCISCO.—*Alcoa* (str.), *American Maru* (str.), *Coptic* (str.).

For PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.—*St. Mark* (str.).
For SAN DIEGO VIA SHANGHAI.—*Carmentis* (str.).

For VANCOUVER.—*Empress of India* (str.).

For VICTORIA, B.C., VIA SHANGHAI.—*Braconshire* (str.).

For PORTLAND, O.—*Abergeldie* (str.).

For NEW YORK.—*Moyne* (str.), *John Sanderson* (str.).

For AUSTRALIA.—*Tianan* (str.), *Yapala Maru* (str.).

For SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BANGKAY.—*Kagashima Maru* (str.).

For BOMBAY V. S. GAFORS AND COLOMBO.—*Bernide* (str.).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

HONGKONG.

October—

ARRIVALS.

- 21, Fooksang, British str., from Wuhu.
 21, Bygdo, Norwegian str., from Newchwang.
 21, St. Jerome, British str., from Mororan.
 21, Doyo Maru, Japanese str., from Keirun.
 21, K. Elisabeth, Aust. cr., from San Men.
 21, Mausang, British str., from Sandakan.
 21, Clara, German str., from Haiphong.
 22, Candia, British str., from Yokohama.
 22, Choyang, British str., from Wuhu.
 22, Equatoria, Norwegian str., from Swatow.
 22, Hailan, French str., from Hoihow.
 22, Hailong, British str., from Swatow.
 22, Loongmoon, German str., from Shanghai.
 22, Pekin, British str., from London.
 22, Annam, French str., from Marseilles.
 23, Holstein, German str., from Saigon.
 23, Diamante, British str., from Manila.
 23, Anapa, British str., from Newport.
 23, Kwangse, British str., from Swatow.
 23, Tategami Maru, Japanese str., from Moji.
 23, Changsha, British str., from Sydney.
 23, Trigon, British str., from Shanghai.
 24, Yawata Maru, Japanese str., from Y'hama.
 24, Haimun, British str., from Swatow.
 24, No. 1 Dredger, German dredger, from Kiel.
 24, Meefoo, Chinese str., from Canton.
 24, Hikosan Maru, Jap. str., from K'notzu.
 24, Sungkiang, British str., from Manila.
 24, Taisang, British str., from Shanghai.
 24, Guthrie, British str., from Melbourne.
 24, Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.
 24, Miike Maru, Jap. str., from Singapore.
 25, Salvadora, American str., from Manila.
 25, Bygdo, Norwegian str., from Canton.
 25, Haitan, British str., from Coast Ports.
 25, Rohilla, British str., from Yokohama.
 25, Hermes, Norwegian str., from Canton.
 25, Devawongse, British str., from Bangkok.
 25, Pronto, German str., from Newchwang.
 25, Whampoa, British str., from Newchwang.
 25, Menmuir, British str., from Sourabaya.
 25, Presidente Sarmiento, Argentine frigate, from Shanghai.
 25, Hoihao, French str., from Pakhoi.
 25, Kintuck, British str., from Liverpool.
 25, Triumph, German str., from Swatow.
 25, Hue, French str., from Haiphong.
 26, Argyll, British str., from Amoy.
 26, Kwangse, British str., from Canton.
 26, Loongmoon, German str., from Canton.
 26, Hailong, British str., from Swatow.
 26, Bormida, Italian str., from Bombay.
 26, Hakata Maru, Japanese str., from London.
 26, Parramatta, British str., from Shanghai.
 26, Kwangping, Chinese str., from Tientsin.
 26, Maidzuru Maru, Japanese str., from Amoy.
 27, Fooksang, British str., from Canton.
 27, Hating, French str., from Haiphong.
 27, Independent, German str., from Moji.
 27, Loyal, German str., from Hongay.
 27, St. Helens, British str., from Aroe Bay.
 27, Bamberg, German str., from Hamburg.
 27, Coptic, British str., from San Francisco.

October—

DEPARTURES.

- 21, Laos, French str., for Europe.
 21, Formosa, British str., for Swatow.
 21, Meefoo, Chinese str., for Canton.
 21, Tamba Maru, Japanese str., for London.
 21, Siam, British str., for Swatow.
 21, Fooksang, British str., for Canton.
 21, Wingsang, British str., for Shanghai.
 21, Hating, French str., for Haiphong.
 21, P. C. C. Kiao, British str., for Bangkok.
 21, Kasuga Maru, Jap. str., for Nagasaki.
 22, Haiching, British str., for Swatow.
 22, Thyra, Norw. str., for San Diego.
 22, Tetartos, German str., for Kobe.
 22, Eastern, British str., for Sydney.
 22, Tamsui Maru, Jap. str., for Swatow.
 22, Daphne, German str., for Vladivostok.
 22, Hanoi, French str., for Haiphong.
 22, Malacca, British str., for Shanghai.
 23, Kwangse, British str., for Canton.
 23, Loongmoon, German str., for Canton.
 24, Hailong, British str., for Swatow.
 24, Hailan, French str., for Hoihow.
 24, Wengko, British str., for Bangkok.
 24, Clara, German str., for Haiphong.
 24, Dr. H. J. Kiser, Norw. str., for Hankow.
 24, Chunsang, British str., for Shanghai.
 24, Choyang, British str., for Manila.

- 24, Szechuen, British str., for Swatow.
 24, Deuteres, German str., for Saigon.
 24, Candia, British str., for London.
 24, Annam, French str., for Shanghai.
 25, Empress of China, Brit. str., for V'couver.
 25, Onsang, British str., for San Francisco.
 25, Legaspi, Spanish str., for Manila.
 25, Pronto, German str., for Canton.
 25, Else, German str., for Saigon.
 25, Meefoo, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 25, Whampoa, British str., for Canton.
 25, Suisang, British str., for Calcutta.
 25, Pekin, British str., for Shanghai.
 26, Stanfield, British bark, for Rajang.
 26, Breconshire, British str., for Tacoma.
 26, Sandakan, British str., for Sandakan.
 26, Haimun, British str., for Swatow.
 26, Bygdo, Norwegian str., for Chefoo.
 26, Hakuai Maru, Jap. str., for Vladivostok.
 26, Hikosan Maru, Jap. str., for Kutchinotzu.
 26, Tategami Maru, Jap. str., for Nagasaki.
 26, Chowfa, British str., for Bangkok.
 27, No. 1 Dredger, German dredger, for Port Arthur.
 27, Triumph, German str., for Hoihow.
 27, Kwangse, British str., for Shanghai.
 27, Hongkong, French str., for Haiphong.
 27, Hermes, Norw. str., for Chefoo.
 27, Haitan, British str., for Swatow.
 27, Kintuck, British str., for Shanghai.
 27, Hoihao, French str., for Hoihow.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Laos*, for Hongkong, from Shanghai, Mr. Baets, Mrs. Vance, Misses Perrine, Julia Barnay and Ag. Barnay, Messrs. C. Guever and H. Hellier, Mrs. R. Rennolds, Messrs. D. C. Campbell, E. M. Sylva, H. C. Burrows, Destilleux, N. M. Dauvri, and L. Naphtalie; from Yokohama, Colonel Elsdale, Capt. Mould, Mr. E. C. Pierie, Mrs. Jocelyn, Mr. and Mrs. Blake, Messrs. Walker, Fowler and Roth; from Kobe, Mr. and Miss Bain, Mr. and Mrs. Ferrie and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Menezes; from Nagasaki, Mrs. Roger, Messrs. Kollon, Mertindal, Fale, Warton, Kendrick, Yolusson, Eaker, Randle, Statser, Stuker, and Drane; for Saigon, from Shanghai, Mr. Tsu Van Ding; from Nagasaki, Messrs. Bascond, Coat, Walagamba and Gueraud; for Singapore, from Shanghai, Mr. Salah; from Nagasaki, Mr. S. Kato, Mrs. L. Murray and baby; for Colombo, from Shanghai, Messrs. Thibout Albert and Thibout Georges; from Kobe, Mr. M. Kita; for Port Said, from Kobe, Messrs. Hayler, Bevier, Carley and Coy; for Marseilles, from Shanghai, Messrs. Wellwood, C. M. Dweat, and Naphegyi; from Yokohama, Messrs. Hayashi and Chaix; from Kobe, Mr. Bailly, Mr. and Mrs. Hale, from Nagasaki, Mr. and Mrs. Cheffauson and baby, and Mr. Watson.

Per *Malacca*, from London, Mrs. Evans, 3 children and governess, Mrs. Hutchinson, Misses McNeill, Nordlund, Bartlett, Shilstone, Dr. and Mrs. Gray and infant, Messrs. W. P. Stearn, Thomas, Biggi, Ede, and Ogasawara.

Per *Mausang*, from Sandakan, &c., Mr. Wilkie.

Per *Choyang*, from Wuhu, &c., Mrs. Harder and family.

Per *Hailong*, from Swatow, Dr. Wittenburg, Graeff, and Rev. Father Muller.

Per *Loongmoon*, from Shanghai, Messrs. F. A. Wendt, R. Mure, Vicomte Jean de Poremond d'Ars, M. McIsaac, and H. Bahl.

Per *Diamante*, from Manila, Mrs. Weinhardt, Mrs. Charles, Messrs. Pantouch, J. B. Dunbar, Armacheau, G. A. March, and von Abernalls.

Per *Annam*, for Hongkong, from Marseilles, Mr. Lucien Dreyfus, Revs. Joachim and Branchi; from Singapore, Messrs. Magdom Ismail, Vielen, and W. R. Burnside, Sisters Mary and Arnaud, Mrs. and Miss Garrey, and Mr. Harry, from Saigon, Mr. de Bourdonnel, Mr. and Mrs. Paligeon, Vicomte de Cholet; for Shanghai, from Marseilles, Mr. Pellegrini, Rev. Maguet, Mr. and Mrs. Sennet, Messrs. H. Watson and Gayat, Revs. Launay, Beaumus, Mahe, Beck, Debuze, Ghestin, Pizot, Vandamme, Dansette, Delbaux, Heylaerto, Van-roo, Van-ouden-hore, Mr. Charpentier, Sisters Constance, Maria, and Gregoria, Revs. Chavanne Orosia, and Clinohne; from Port Said, Mr. Sebiaricoff; from Colombo, Mr. and Mrs. Serpreri, Messrs. Papaperachi and Folios; from Singapore, Messrs. O. Ogier and Alex. Grant; for Nagasaki, from Marseilles, Mr.

Houbero; from Singapore, Mrs. Okiku, Mrs. Wayattang; for Kobe, from Singapore, Mr. Honishi; for Yokohama, from Marseilles, Messrs. Bourgoyne, Manet, and Colomer, Mrs. Gielen, Mr. Martini, Mr. and Mrs. Weill and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Larrabure; from Singapore, Mr. B. Wright; from Saigon, Mr. Usciat. Per *Changsha*, from Sydney, Mr. and Mrs. Weatherstone, Messrs. Armott, Hamal, Stewart, Rogers, Nelsen, Engacio, Sanoko, Mr. and Mrs. Post, Messrs. Dellmeahl, Haywood, Thornton, Matts, Brown, and Moore.

Per *Yawata Maru*, from Yokohama, &c., Mr. M. M. Elliott, Miss H. Lewis, Mrs. Ah Cum, Mr. and Mrs. MacLeod, Mr. K. Kitajima and Mr. Yagabe.

Per *Guthrie*, from Australia, Messrs. Heraing and Loftus P. Jones.

Per *Rohilla*, from Yokohama, for Marseilles, Mr. W. H. Law; for Hongkong, Mr. Kwong Man Wing, Mr. E. C. Lane and Mrs. Yong Lip; from Kobe, Mr. Pow Kit Sang and infant.

Per *Devawongse*, from Bangkok, &c., Mr. Logun Sample, Miss Black, and Miss Cawley.

Per *Parramatta*, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Lieut. H. P. Cayley, R.N., Mr. C. V. Daly, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Halsell, Miss E. Waggoner, Mr. E. Carter, Mr. H. R. Munchmeyer, Baron de Maccerva, Messrs. A. G. Wood, Reickert, W. N. Brown, Geo. McBain, Dr. E. H. Horsey; for Singapore, Mr. G. A. Roosen; for Bombay, Mr. and Mrs. F. Pirdeaux; for London, Sir Chas. Ross, Messrs. C. W. Parden and W. P. Lambe, Misses Ghey and Symons, Mrs. Powerley, 4 girls and 2 boys, Mrs. D. M. Hay and 2 children; for Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Probst and 2 children, and Mr. H. Jowett.

DEPARTED.

Per *Laos*, from Hongkong, for Saigon, Mr. and Mrs. Masch; for Singapore, Messrs. H. Crombie, A. Adelsdorfer, H. Stubbins, H. A. Nemaze, S. M. Saheed, O. H. A. Homed, and G. Herman; for Port Said, Mr. L. T. Williamson; for Marseilles, Messrs. Urvoy, L. Benjamin, Lagarrne, W. E. Keay, and P. L. Stucker.

Per *Tamba Maru*, for Singapore, Mrs. Kattle, and Mr. Johnston; for Marseilles, Messrs. Gasie, Hideshima, and Shimamura; for London, Lieut. Kamada, Staff Paymaster Seito, Surgeon Ishijaka, Mr. and Mrs. Matsumoto and three children, Mr. F. W. Withington, Mrs. Kawashima, Mr. Mimoto, Gun Room Officers Teuda and Kano, and Mr. L. Tadler.

Per *Kasuga Maru*, for Kobe, Mr. C. W. de Berigny, Mr. and Mrs. Gough, Mrs. U. J. Hamilton, and Mr. T. McFetrich; for Yokohama, Lieut. W. G. Hannum, U.S.N., Mr. and Mrs. Barrand.

Per *Eastern*, for Manila, Messrs. C. P. Fowler, J. G. Walker, J. S. Van Buren, Mrs. M. S. Plumb, Mrs. L. Naftaly, Mr. A. Contosmet, Mrs. A. Fariola; for Sydney, Dr. Gertrude Halley, Misses H. & A. Scott, & Mr. Geo. On Lee.

Per *Annam*, for Shanghai, Mrs. A. Kuhn, Mrs. A. Sequeira, Mrs. T. M. Voss and children, Messrs. J. E. Picho, Karanjee, Armolt, Rogers, Hannah, Stewart, Ching Kit, T. Gormoro Maroo, Mr. and Mrs. P. Stifano and daughter; for Kobe, Miss M. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Roux and son.

Per *Legaspi*, for Manila, Mrs. E. Dreyfus, Mrs. S. Fernandez, Misses Elizabeth Macquard, Helene Talara, Eugenia Juarez, and Celia Juarez.

Per *Empress of China*, for Shanghai, Capt. C. L. Potter, U.S.A., Messrs. H. W. D. Schmidt, F. K. Tata, G. H. Potts, E. D. Matts, J. J. Leiria, Robertson Jack, J. MacKie, W. D. Graham, Hon. C. P. Chater, Mrs. Colin Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jack, Mrs. Robert Jack and 2 children, Majors H. W. McMahon and C. B. Dobell, Lieut. E. B. Johnson, and Mr. Colin Buchanan; for Yokohama, Misses P. A. and A. B. Barney, Mr. M. A. Perrine, Mrs. W. Haywood, two children and nurse, Mrs. Ranjes and child, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Clarke, Major J. E. Sawyer, and Mr. D. E. Brown; for New York, Miss Wilson, Miss Dora Wilson, and Mr. Chas. Ashmore; for London, Messrs. Sidney Hancock, C. B. Godman, and J. Godman; for London, from Shanghai, Mr. A. H. Bridges.

Per *Sandakan*, for Sandakan, Messrs. W. R. Burnside and W. Wilson.